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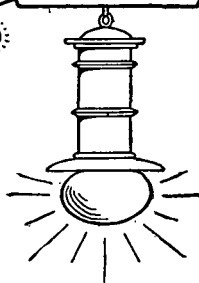
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NO. 7

## RAILROAD VALUATION AND THE PUBLIC

By DONALD R. RICHBERG

**T**HE valuation of the railroads of the United States by the Interstate Commerce Commission is being carried rapidly toward completion, which is expected some time in the year 1924. The Commission has been engaged in this work since the passage of the Valuation Act in 1913. At the end of March, 1923, an accounting, engineering or land report had been filed covering 1,364 corporations owning 203,226 miles of railroad, and all three reports had been filed covering 1,035 corporations owning 158,088 miles of railroad. The total railroad mileage of the United States is approximately 265,000 miles.

In the year of 1920, in order to have a basis for rate-making, the Commission made a tentative finding that the valuation of all the railroads was \$18,900,000,000. According to the railroad claims the final valuation should be several billion dollars more than this tentative valuation. Representatives of public interests claim that the final valuation should be several billion dollars less than the tentative valuation. The Commission itself has ruled that it will not be influenced in fixing the final valuation by the tentative valuation.

### Some Outstanding Facts

The situation may be presented in a nutshell in the following statements:

(1) If the contentions of railroad managements prevail, the value of the railroads to be used as the basis for rate-making will be fixed at \$10,000,000,000 more than if the contentions of public representatives prevail.

(2) The result of this excess valuation will be to increase freight and passenger rates \$550,000,000 per year.

(3) The result of this increase in railroad rates will cost the American people, particularly the farmers and the industrial workers, not less than \$1,500,000,000 per year.

(4) The contentions of the railroad managements will prevail unless forces in support of the public interests are marshalled against the nation-wide organization of the railroad interests.

(5) The railroads claim that the "value" of the roads should be found to equal the

theoretical cost of reproducing the railroads today on the impossible assumption that no railroads exist, and yet that great cities and industries wholly dependent on the railroads do exist.

(6) Public representatives insist that the "value" of the railroads should be found to equal the investment actually and prudently made in the railroads and now used for public service—that is the reasonable original cost of existing railroad properties.

(7) The Interstate Commerce Commission was specifically directed by Congress to ascertain, first of all "the original cost to date" of railroad properties, and, secondly, the cost of reproduction, and then to make valuations of railroad properties with an explanation of the methods employed. But the Commission is now in the process of completing its valuation of all the railroads upon the basis of reproduction cost without ascertaining and reporting their original cost or disclosing the methods whereby the Commission fixes the amount of the valuations announced.

(8) If statistics supporting only the railroad contentions are the only figures available as the basis for railroad valuations, it is clear that the contentions of public representatives will be of no avail.

(9) The present situation may be compared to a suit by the railroads against the people of the United States for \$10,000,000,000 more than they have loaned to the people; the presentation of evidence in behalf of the claimant; the practical exclusion of evidence in behalf of the people; and, as a result to be expected, the entry of a judgment for \$10,000,000,000 more than is owing in favor of the owners of the railroads against the American people.

### The People's Interest in Valuation

The foregoing condensed statement may give rise to two questions:

First: How is the unjust burden of the amount of an excessive valuation of the railroads imposed upon the public?

Second: Why is there such an enormous difference between the public and private measure of valuation?

**How the Public Pays**—The first question can be answered briefly. The Interstate Commerce Act, as amended by the Esch-Cummins Law, provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall establish transportation rates which shall permit the railroads to earn "a fair return upon the aggregate value of the railroad property of such carriers held for and used in the service of transportation." The act provides also that "the Commission shall, from time to time, determine and make public what percentage of such aggregate property value constitutes a fair return thereon." In other words, when the Commission fixes rates it must authorize rates high enough so that the expected earnings of the railroad under those rates will pay the operating expenses, and also an amount equal to a reasonable interest on the sum of money stated as "the aggregate value of the railroad property." It must be obvious, therefore, that if a railroad property has cost \$100,000,000, and the railroad can persuade the Commission to "value" the property at \$200,000,000, the railroad will be allowed to earn twice the amount of a "fair return" on its capital investment. Therefore, the interests of the railroad owners and of the public are fundamentally antagonistic in the matter of valuation.

The Interstate Commerce Act, as amended by the Esch-Cummins Law, also provided that for two years after March 1, 1922, the "fair return" might be fixed at 5½ per cent to 6 per cent. The Commission fixed 6 per cent in 1920, and reduced this to 5½ per cent in 1922. For determining the effect of valuation of railroad properties upon the public, we may assume that 5½ per cent may be regarded as a "fair return" in the future.

Therefore, if the property of the railroads is valued at \$10,000,000,000 more than it should be, transportation rates will be fixed at \$550,000,000 per year more than they should be. This would impose an unjust annual tax upon the American people equal to more than one-half the cost of running the United States Government before the World War.

The total burden on the American people would be greater than the actual rate increase. Competent authorities have repeatedly asserted that an increase in transportation rate means an increase in charges to the consumers of between three and five times the amount of the increased rates. This is partly because each person intervening between the producer of raw materials, and the consumer of a finished product adds a charge more than sufficient to cover the transportation rate increase, and profits are usually figured on a percentage of cost which includes the freight rate paid, so that by the time the product reaches the consumer the actual increase in freight rates is represented by an increased cost of more than three times that amount.

Furthermore, an increase in transportation rates causes losses of an incalculable

with which goods may be moved on account character. There is a decreased freedom of increased freight rates. There is a decreased freedom with which individuals can circulate on account of increased passenger rates. It is not an exaggeration to state that the cost to the American people of adding \$10,000,000,000 to a fair valuation of the railroads will be not less than \$1,500,000,000 per year, a staggering burden upon the productive energies of the nation.

**Two Kinds of "Value"**—The second question as to why there is this enormous difference of \$10,000,000,000 between what the railroads claim to be the "value" of their properties and what public representatives claim to be this "value" requires a more extensive answer. We must use one of the vaguest words in the language—the word "value." We must use the same word in two absolutely different meanings. It is the confusion of the two meanings which confuses public thought. To understand the true basis of the difference between the railroad idea of "value" and the public idea of "value," we must start with some understanding of the difference between what is meant by the word "value" when we speak of the "value" of private industrial property, and when we speak of the "value" placed on public utility property as a basis for rate making.

**Market Value of Private Business Property**—The "value" of a property, as the word is used in connection with private business property, means its market value, more technically called its "exchange value," which is determined by its earning power. To use the language of the Supreme Court of the United States—

"The value of property generally speaking is determined by its productiveness, the profits which its use brings to the owner.

"It varies with the profitableness of that use, present and prospective, actual and anticipated. There is no pecuniary value outside of that which results from such use."

The economists agree with the Supreme Court. The pecuniary value of property, its market value, its "exchange value"—a value that can be expressed in dollars and cents—is determined by the earning power of the property. The earning power is, of course, determined by the prices charged for the product made, or the service rendered. Therefore, it must be clear that if the word "value" is used in its ordinary sense, the "value" of railroad properties can only be found after the rates have been fixed. The present value of railroad properties (as shown by stock market quotations) results from present rates, from present earning power and anticipated future earning power. We cannot use this present "value" as the basis for rates, or else we could not change the rates.

It is clear that when Congress provided that the Commission should fix the value

of the railroads, the law makers did not mean to use the word "value" in the ordinary sense, or the law would be an absurdity. The market value of the roads results from the rates fixed. Therefore, such a value cannot be found before the rates are fixed and made the basis of the rates. This idea is expressed in more learned language by the Supreme Court of the United States in its holding in the Minnesota rate cases that—

"The value of the use as measured by return cannot be made the criterion when the return itself is in question."

It must be understood that the value of the railroads, which it is the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to find, is not their market value, or exchange value, or, in other words, what the private business man means when he talks about the "value" of his property.

"Value" for Rate-making Purposes—What kind of a "value" is it? It is what the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly called a "fair value" or, more recently, a "base value." The Interstate Commerce Act provides that the Commission in finding this value "shall give due consideration to all the elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate-making purposes." This "value" is, therefore, to use a phrase common to courts and legislatures, a "value for rate-making purposes." In still plainer language, the Commission is required to find what is often and more accurately called the "rate base"—that is, the amount of money upon which the railroads should be authorized to earn a fair rate of interest in the rates to be fixed.

The question now arises: By what method should the Commission fix this amount of money, which is vaguely and unfortunately described as the "value" of the railroad properties? The Commission is directed to consider "all the elements of value recognized by the law of the land." The Commission naturally would turn to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court states that—

"The ascertainment of that value is not controlled by artificial rules. It is not a matter of formulas, but there must be a reasonable judgment, having its basis in a proper consideration of all relevant facts."

To show what are the relevant facts the Supreme Court states:

"In order to ascertain that value, the original cost of construction, the amount expended in permanent improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stocks, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under particular rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses,

are all matters for consideration, and are to be given such weight as may be just and right in each case."

Now, it must be clear that if the Commission is to consider the actual original cost of a railroad, and the theoretical present cost of reconstruction of that same railroad, the Commission must consider utterly inconsistent figures. Therefore, the next important question is: What weight should be given to these different amounts of money in arriving at the finding of one amount upon which the railroad shall be authorized to earn a fair interest?

It is hopeless to attempt to explain in a brief article all the issues in the controversy over the valuation of public utilities which has raged in the courts, and among political economists and lawyers outside the courts, ever since Government began to regulate public utility rates. All that can be done within the present space is to indicate the basis of the conflicting views, and to suggest the merits of the opposing contentions.

"Value" Based on Actual Cost and Investment:—Public representatives claim that owners of railroads are only entitled to charge in the rates a reasonable interest upon the money which they have prudently invested in building up the properties which are now used for public service. They take the position that the private owners are doing the work of the State in furnishing a public service; that if the State borrowed money and built the railroads, only operating expenses and the cost of the capital actually invested would be charged in the rates; that if private owners have undertaken this work of the State, they should likewise be satisfied with rates sufficient to pay operating expenses, and a reasonable interest on the capital which they have actually invested.

"Value" Based on Theoretical Cost, Regardless of Investment:—Railroad representatives claim that the "value" of their property is equal to the amount of money for which it could be replaced; that, therefore, if they show the cost of reproducing their property today, that cost should be taken as proof of the "value" of the property, and they should be entitled to earn a reasonable interest upon that amount of money. This argument reads plausibly, but it is utterly unsound.

First:—This reproduction cost is not an actual, but a wholly theoretical, cost. The "value" of a railroad terminal, for example, is estimated on the basis of what it would cost to buy the land, in order to reproduce the railroad. Yet, it is obvious that if the railroad were not there, the city would not be there, and the cost of the land figured by the present market value of adjoining land would not equal the amount claimed. As the Supreme Court of the United States has stated:

"The values of property along this line largely depend upon its existence. It is an integral part of the communal life. The assumption of its non-existence, and at the same time that the values that rest upon it remain unchanged is impossible and can not be entertained."

Second:—"Never was it held that the cost of a thing is the test of its value,"—to quote again from the United States Supreme Court. The railroad representatives in comparing the "value" of railroad property to the "value" of private business property are clearly talking about ordinary market value, and market value does not result from cost, but from earning power. An apartment house, located in a retrograding section of a city, has not the same market value as another apartment house built at the same cost, but more fortunately located in a growing residential district. An automobile that cost \$4,000 ten years ago, or which it would cost \$4,000 to reproduce today, has not a market value equal to a better car made last year which would cost only \$1,500.

Third:—"The value of any property depends upon its serviceability. The commercial value of a two-track railroad is not twice that of a one-track railroad, even though it might cost twice as much to construct it, unless it can furnish twice the service, and make twice as much money. The reproduction cost of two old style freight cars may be greater than the present cost of one modern car, yet the one modern car may furnish a better service and have a higher market value.

The fact is that proof of reproduction cost of property is not proof of "value," using the word in any sense. It may furnish partial evidence of market value of property used in a private business. But so far as a railroad is concerned, it is neither evidence of what money has been invested in the existing property, nor what money would have to be invested in a railroad property in order to reproduce the service. It is merely evidence of the theoretical cost of reproducing the identical property, after making the impossible assumption that the railroad itself does not exist, and yet that the communities and industries dependent upon the railroad exist as at present.

Perhaps by this time it may be evident that in our search for the "value" of railroad property we must eliminate from our minds all idea of "value" in the ordinary sense of the word. Primarily we are searching for some method of ascertaining how much the owners of this property should be permitted to charge for the service they render. Therefore, let us turn our attention for the moment from considering the "value" of the railroad property, and consider the "value" of the railroad service.

The Object of Rate Regulation:—The main purpose of regulating public utilities is to fix reasonable rates for service. In

private business, if there is no monopoly, prices are fixed by the force of competition. The value of a service is determined, not by the amount which a buyer is willing to pay for a service, but by the amount for which a seller is willing to furnish it under the pressure of competition which prevents him from charging more than a price that will produce for him a reasonable profit. The necessity for regulating railroad rates arises from the lack of competition which prevails wherever there is a monopoly which requires the substitution of public force for the private force of competition. It is the purpose of public regulation to give to the consumers the rates which they would enjoy if there were free competition.

It is the general opinion of political economists of highest authority that in a condition of free competition prices tend to equal cost of production. The actual cost of producing railroad service for the traveling and shipping public is covered by the operating expense plus the cost of the capital invested in constructing the road.

The prevailing rate of interest for money invested in railroad property is not hard to ascertain. This is what the Commission is required to find in fixing a "fair return." If investors in railroad property are assured that rates will be provided sufficient to earn this fair rate of interest upon capital so invested, it is clear that, with the lesser risks of investments in public utilities compared with investments in private industries, there will be ample funds available for the construction and extension of necessary railroads. If the State (either a single State or the United States Government) were to consider building a railroad, the public would be assured that transportation rates would be fixed at no more than enough to cover operating expenses, and a reasonable rate of interest on the capital actually invested.

Therefore, if the purpose of public regulation is to insure to the public rates that would be charged in a condition of free competition, and if, as cannot be denied, in a condition of free competition, prices for a product always tend to equal the actual cost of producing the product—that is, cost of labor and materials, and cost of capital—then why should the shippers and travelers upon the American railroads be required to pay in freight and passenger rates more than the cost of furnishing them that service?

To sum up the "value of the service" argument: It is contended by public representatives that a reasonable rate for railroad service is the cost to the railroad owners of rendering this service; that the cost of rendering the service is covered by the reasonable operating expenses of the railroad and a reasonable rate of interest on the capital actually invested in the railroad.

The Importance of Original Cost Figures:—Approaching the problem of finding the



value of the railroad properties for rate-making purposes from this angle, many of the difficulties previously suggested disappear. The so-called "value" or "rate basis" upon which a fair return must be earned in the rates is simply the amount of money which represents the capital prudently invested in the existing properties of the railroad.

If the public contentions heretofore outlined are understood, it will become apparent that the original cost of the railroad properties is the most important information which the Interstate Commerce Commission has been directed to obtain; not because the original cost shows the "value" of the railroads in the sense of their "market value," but because the original cost furnishes evidence of major importance as to the investment which has been devoted to public service. The actual original cost may have been unreasonable, wasteful or dishonest. If so, the figures should be subject to correction to show the reasonable cost and investment. But they certainly provide the primary basis for determining the amount of the investment, and are therefore, the most important figures available for determining that "rate base" so unfortunately and inaccurately termed the "fair value" of the property. It is, of course, evident that if the investment is used as a rate base, and the company earns a fair return upon that amount, then the rate base may become eventually the market value of the property. For this reason, when ascertained in advance, it may be loosely called the "fair value;" that is, the market value which the property should have.

#### What Is the Present Situation?

Under a mistaken policy early adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission the primary effort of the Commission has been to obtain the reproduction cost of the railroad properties. The Commission found early in its investigations that the accounts of many railroads were utterly inadequate for providing a reliable statement of the original cost of the roads. This situation has been met repeatedly in public utility regulation. But the consistent practice in all properly conducted cases of rate regulation has been that where original cost could not be ascertained from the books of the company concerned, engineers were employed to compute the reasonable original cost—a matter of very little difficulty, owing to the fact that the age of items of property can usually be ascertained, and there are ample records to show the cost of construction of any existing property, if the age of the property is known. Unfortunately the Interstate Commerce Commission has devoted its main energies to finding the estimated reproduction cost of the railroads, which is in no sense an actual cost. It is wholly a theoretical cost, based on the assumed existence of a set of circum-

stances that cannot possibly exist. In other words, reproduction cost figures do not represent the actual cost even of replacing the railroad properties today. They are an utterly unreliable basis for determining either how much capital has been invested in these properties, or how much capital would have to be invested to duplicate the service rendered by the use of these properties.

Original cost figures, whether taken from the books or computed from records, would be, on the contrary, actual cost figures, the cost of constructing properties actually constructed and existing today; such figures, therefore, would show not only the investment, but also the actual cost to the present owners of railroad properties of producing the service they render to the public, thus providing an accurate measure of the value of that service, and furnishing secondarily a reliable statement of the true "value" of the properties, which is determined by the value of the services rendered.

The Commission Fails to Fulfill Its Duties:—On account of the limited information now in the possession of the Interstate Commerce Commission it is impossible for the Commission without further investigation to find the value of railroad properties in accordance with the principles advocated by public representatives and approved by political economists of the highest authority, and repeatedly sustained in the opinions of the courts that present intelligible statements of legal principles. Therefore, at the close of this gigantic effort to determine the rights of investors in American railroads, if present methods are continued, the Commission will be absolutely unable to state what is the amount of prudent investment which has been made in the American railroads. Yet it was this same Commission, in the opinion written by the late Franklin K. Lane in the Western rate case in 1911 (only two years before the valuation work was started) that reported, after exhaustive consideration of the proper method of finding "value for purposes of rate regulation" as follows:

"Perhaps, the nearest approximation to the fair standard is that of bona fide investment—the sacrifice made by the owners of the property—considering as part of the investment any shortage of return that there may be in the early years of the enterprise. Upon this, taking the life history of the railroad, through a number of years, its promoters are entitled to a reasonable return. This, however, manifestly is limited; for a return should not be given upon wastefulness, mismanagement or poor judgment, and always there is present the restriction that no more than a reasonable rate shall be charged."

The Railroad Program:—The railroads are playing for a magnificent stake: To have \$10,000,000,000 of paper turned into gold by Government order. They are united in an association called the Presidents' Con-

ference Committee on Valuation. They have employed many eminent counsel. Up to date they have been able to persuade the Commission to attempt the performance of its duties by methods not authorized in the law, and without a compliance with the mandatory requirements of the law. They have been able to persuade the Commission to put itself in such a position that without a change of attitude upon its part, an adequate consideration of the public interest is absolutely impossible.

The united railroads of the country are playing for the greatest verdict ever sought in the history of the American courts. It is doubtful if in all the ages of history there is a parallel to the present situation

whereby the opinions of two small groups of men upon the meaning of one word—"value"—may be the means of imposing upon the people of the United States the perpetual obligation to pay interest upon \$10,000,000,000 from which they have never received one dollar of benefit. It is doubtful whether there is a parallel in the entire history of jurisprudence for the present effort of the American railroads to have the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts create a mortgage of \$10,000,000,000 upon the American people, and deliver the title papers to the American railroads without requiring them to pay one dollar of consideration for this imperial gift.

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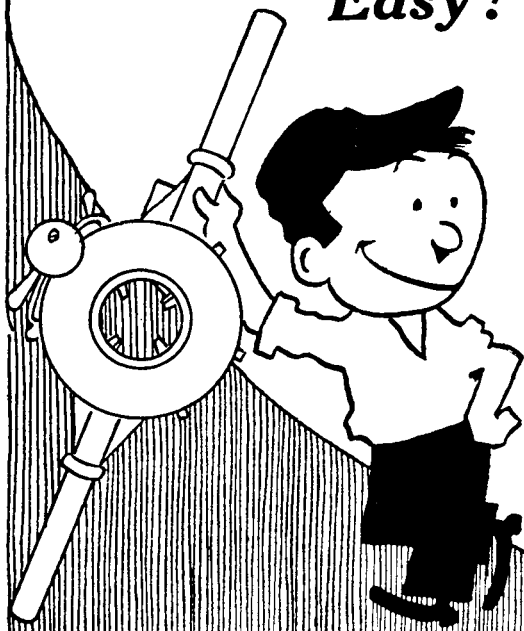
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# THE WASHINGTON AND CLEVELAND DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

## THE WASHINGTON DECISION

**O**N April 13 the Union Employers Electrical Contractors' Association of Washington, D. C., and Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., entered into the following agreement:

"The undersigned Committee, representing L. U. No. 26, I. B. E. W., and the Union Employers Electrical Contractors' Association of Washington, D. C., as directed by their respective organizations, hereby agree to submit to the Council on Industrial Relations the question as to what constitutes a just and fair wage rate for the members of Local Union No. 26 for the balance of the time covered by the existing agreement between these organizations.

"Pending the decision of the Council above noted, the members of L. U. No. 26 are to continue to work at the rate provided by the terms of the agreement with the understanding that the wage rate determined by the Council's decision will be retroactive as of April 14, 1923.

ROBT. W. MCCHESENEY,  
E. C. GRAMM,  
H. P. FOLEY,  
GEO. B. COLBECK,  
EDWARD C. ERNST,  
Union Employers Electrical  
Contractors' Association.  
WM. F. KELLY,  
B. A. O'LEARY,  
S. F. TERRY,  
L. U. No. 26, I. B. E. W."

The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry met in Washington on May 1, 1923, to consider this case. The following members were present: Messrs. Bieritz, Bugniazet, Comstock, Ford, Hall, Hixon, Kelly, Livingston, Meade, Noonan and Ryan. Mr. Ryan acted as Secretary pro-tem, in the absence of Mr. McNulty.

The employers were represented by H. P. Foley, E. C. Gramm and R. W. McChesney, and Local No. 26 by Wm. F. Kelly and B. A. O'Leary.

Both sides submitted written briefs supported by oral arguments.

It appears that the agreement under which the contending parties were working contained a clause requiring either party to the agreement, desiring a change, to notify the other party of such change 90 days prior to the end of the term of agreement; failing which the agreement would continue unchanged for another year from March 1, 1923. Local Union No. 26, one of the parties to this agreement, desiring an increase in the wage rate from \$1.06¼ to \$1.25, notified the other party to the agree-

ment, their employers, of their desire for this change on December 19, 1922, or 19 days after the time stipulated in the agreement for such notification.

The employers stood on their rights and refused consideration of the request.

On March 2, 1923, after considerable fruitless correspondence between representatives of the two parties to the agreement in an endeavor to bring about a meeting of committees representing each side, the Business Agent of the Union wrote a letter to Foley, secretary of the employers' organization, notifying the latter that the agreement under which they had been operating was terminated as of March 1, and that the wage rate on and after March 9 would be \$1.25 per hour.

On March 6 the employers' organization addressed a letter to Local Union No. 26 denying the right of the union to terminate the agreement, except in the manner provided in the agreement; that is, by the due expiration of a year's term.

On March 19th the employers addressed a letter to the union offering a wage rate of \$9—an advance of 6¼ cents per hour.

On April 2 the employers notified the I. B. E. W. general office that members of the local union were on strike, but would work at not less than \$1.25 per hour.

On April 5 the employers addressed a letter to the I. B. E. W. general office, as follows:

"This association has directed me to advise you that our members will pay the members of Local Union No. 26, at the rate of \$1.12½ per hour, a voluntary increase of .06¼ per hour, if they report to their respective employers tomorrow, ready for work.

"The members of this organization are also willing and ready to establish a wage scale of \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1924, as a part of a new agreement to be made to supersede the existing agreement.

"(Signed) UNION EMPLOYERS  
"ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS'  
"ASSOCIATION."

On April 10 Robt. W. McChesney, "Secretary of the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers," advised the I. B. E. W. general office that the employers would enter into a joint agreement with Local Union No. 26 to submit their wage dispute to the Council. This supplemental agreement was signed on April 13 and is quoted at length at the beginning of this decision, and thereupon the unauthorized strike was discontinued by order of the I. B. E. W. general office.

The rate per hour for electricians in Washington in 1914 was one and nine-tenths cents below the average rate for New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh and Newark. The average rate per hour in those same cities in May, 1923, is \$1.116. On the assumption that the 1914 rate was a reasonably satisfactory rate to both employers and employees, the attached schedule will show how the employees fared with respect to the purchasing power of their yearly wages through the years from 1914 to 1922, both years included. It will be seen that owing to the fluctuations of the purchasing power of the dollar, the employees (notwithstanding substantial increases in the wage rate) sustained during the nine years under discussion an actual loss of \$633.68 or \$70.40 per annum, if averaged over the nine-year period.

Column 1 in the schedule indicates the year;

- " 2 the total income of the wage earner for the year at the prevailing rate per hour and on the basis of 270 days per year;
- " 3 indicates the purchasing power of the dollar as determined by the National Industrial Conference Board;
- " 4 indicates the purchasing power of the wage earner's total yearly wage;
- " 5 shows the actual loss sustained;
- " 6 shows that during 1921 and 1922 the wage earner was somewhat better off than in 1914.

But the wage earner has sustained an actual loss for the nine years of \$633.68.

In view of the foregoing facts, and in view of the further fact that every effort at stabilizing and equalizing wages means in its last analysis the correction of inequalities and the removal of causes of discontent—the Council decides that the employers, parties to this dispute, shall pay, beginning on April 16, 1923, to the employees, the other parties to this dispute, \$1.12½ per hour until October 1, 1923, and from and including October 1, 1923, until February 29, 1924, \$1.18% per hour.

The Council, however, takes the liberty of recommending to the parties in dispute a form of agreement hereto attached, which runs indefinitely, but which adequately provides for the settlement of all disputes which may arise between the parties, whether the dispute concerns wages, or conditions, or anything else. This agreement consists of two parts, the first of which is attached; the second part should include the substance of the agreement between the parties to this dispute which forms a part of the briefs submitted and upon which the employers' brief is based, but cast in the form of and under the caption of "Working Rules."

The Council is the more convinced that this form of agreement is reasonable, just and fitting and serves the public interest, because the industry cannot exist unless both of the component parts, the employer and employee, function normally. This being so, continuous cooperation is merely an application of common sense, and the more nearly our industry realizes continuous cooperation, the more clearly it will exhibit common sense.

The Council further recommends that overtime work be discouraged to the utmost possible extent, because work performed under such circumstances, is uneconomic, it tends to destroy the individual workmen's efficiency and it provides opportunities for foremen to exercise undue favoritism, which may easily become a disruptive force in any organization.

By unanimous decision of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry.

EDWARD BIERITZ,  
G. M. BUGNIAZET,  
C. P. FORD,  
J. S. MEADE,  
J. P. NOONAN,  
For the I. B. E. W.  
L. K. COMSTOCK,  
J. P. HALL,  
A. J. HIXON,  
J. A. KELLY,  
J. G. LIVINGSTON,  
For A. E. I.  
J. P. RYAN,  
Secretary.

Dated—Washington, D. C., May 1, 1923.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year	Income Based on 270 Days	Value of Dollar	Corrected Income	Loss	Gain
1914	\$1,296	100.	\$1,296		
1915	1,296	99.5	1,289.52	\$6.48	
1916	1,296	92.	1,192.32	103.68	
1917	1,296	76.2	987.55	308.45	
1918	1,620	65.7	1,064.34	231.66	
1919	2,160	58.1	1,254.96	41.04	
1920	2,160	48.9	1,056.24	239.76	
1921	2,295	61.3	1,406.82		\$110.82
1922	2,295	64.6	1,482.57		186.57
Totals				\$931.07	\$297.39
Total loss, 9 years				633.68	
Average per year				70.40	

#### AGREEMENT

This Agreement, made this..... day of....., 1923, by and between the Union Employers Electrical Contractors' Association of the City of Washington, D. C., and vicinity, hereinafter called the parties of the first part, and the members of the I. B. E. W., Local No. 26, parties of the second part, witnesseth:

Article I. The following preamble and declaration of principles which have been adopted by the Association of Electragists, International, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are hereby made a part of this agreement and affirmed as the principles under which the contracting parties agree to operate:

#### Preamble

The vital interests of the public and of employee and employer in industry are inseparably bound together. All will benefit by a continuous peaceful operation of the industrial process and the devotion of the means of production to the common good.

#### Principles

1. The facilities of the electrical industry for service to the public will be developed and enhanced by recognition that the overlapping of the functions of the various groups in the industry is wasteful and should be eliminated.

2. Close contact and a mutually sympathetic interest between employee and employer will develop a better working system which will tend constantly to stimulate production while improving the relationship between employee, employer and the community.

3. Strikes and lockouts are detrimental to the interests alike of employee, employer and the public, and should be avoided.

4. Agreements or understandings which are designed to obstruct directly or indirectly the free development of trade, or to secure to special groups special privileges and advantages, are subversive of the public interest and cancel the doctrine of equality of rights and opportunity, and should be condemned.

5. The public interest is conserved, hazard to life and property is reduced, and standards of work are improved by fixing an adequate minimum of qualifications in knowledge and experience as a requirement precedent to the right of an individual to engage in the electrical construction industry, and by the rigid inspection of electrical work, old and new.

6. Public welfare, as well as the interests of the trade, demands that electrical work be done by the electrical industry.

7. Cooperation between employee and employer acquires constructive power, as both employees and employers become more completely organized.

8. The right of employees and employers in local groups to establish local wage scales and local working rules is recognized, and nothing herein is to be construed as infringing that right.

Article II. It is mutually agreed by the parties signatory hereto that this agreement shall take effect upon its signature

and shall remain in effect permanently or until nullified by twelve (12) months' notice of either party to the other in writing.

Article III. There are attached hereto and made a part of this agreement a set of working rules which are effective as of date of this agreement. These working rules shall remain in force for one year or until they are amended or superseded. These working rules may be changed at any time by notice being served by either party upon the other in writing three months prior to May 1, in any year, this notice containing a complete and definite statement of the changes desired.

Article IV. All questions in dispute pertaining to either changes or violations of the working rules under this agreement shall be referred to a joint conference committee consisting of three members appointed by each of the contracting parties, who shall meet within forty-eight (48) hours' notice of either party to the other and shall either render a unanimous decision or in failing to agree shall make a written report of the material facts and the same shall be referred to the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

Article V. It is mutually agreed and understood that upon the signing of this agreement there shall be no cessation of work either by strike or lockout on account of any disagreements over matters pertaining to the working rules hereinbefore mentioned. All matters must be adjusted as set forth in Article IV.

#### THE SECOND CLEVELAND DECISION

The Cleveland Electrical Contractors and Local Union No. 38, I. B. E. W., having failed to agree on a wage scale from and after May 1, 1923, in joint conference committee, as provided in Article 4 of their agreement, referred their dispute to the Council on Industrial Relations.

The Council was convened in Washington, D. C., on April 30, 1923, the following members being present: Messrs. Bugniazet, Bieretz, Comstock, Ford, Hixon, Kelly, Peet, Noonan, Hall, Livingston and Meade. Mr. Kelly being an interested party in the dispute asked to be excused from sitting with the Council in this case, and was excused, and absented himself.

Briefs from the contending parties were received and read by J. P. Ryan acting as secretary. Oral arguments were also presented by George D. Bury, secretary of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Cleveland. Local Union No. 38 presented no oral arguments.

The points at issue were:

(1) A request from Local Union No. 38 for an increase in the wage rate from \$1.10 per hour to \$1.37½.

(2) A request from Local No. 38 for a restoration of the double time rate for overtime instead of time and a half.

(3) The contractors desired a more liberal apprenticeship ratio.

After carefully reviewing the briefs in the case and the rates of wages which have prevailed in Cleveland since 1914, as well as the rates now prevailing in other crafts in the building industry in Cleveland, the Council is impressed with the fact that much education is still necessary for those in the building industry, if they are to appreciate the essential truth that everyone of the crafts of which the industry is composed consists of workers, directive and manual. Directive workers may not insist on rules and regulations to the detriment of the manual workers without detriment to the craft; nor may the manual workers insist on conditions and wages to the detriment of the directive workers without detriment to the craft. These facts are as fundamental as the law of gravitation and if they are passed by without due recognition their force is not thereby diminished. Cooperation is the law of the industry and when that law is violated the industry, the craft, pays the penalty.

Local No. 38 in its brief makes the following statement: "In Cleveland it has been our experience that the raise in the electrical workers' wages has always been a year or more behind the increase in the cost of living and always the first to be asked to take a reduction. For this reason we feel that conditions warrant us, this year, in asking an increase to \$1.375." This state-

ment is not in accord with mathematical facts. The schedule hereto attached shows that the wage earner lost ground in his yearly income, compared to 1914, but four times in the nine years from 1914 to 1922, and but once in an amount over \$100. Furthermore the schedule shows that the wage earner's gains, compared to his 1914 total income, exceed his losses by \$386 during the nine-year period under discussion.

The Council does not believe that an increase to \$1.37½ can be justified by the use of any authoritative cost of living index figures. In fact no increase above \$1.10 can be justified by cost of living index numbers, if it is to be assumed that the 1914 rate was reasonably satisfactory. But the question before the Council is not a justification of the 1914 rate and therefore a 1923 rate comparable to it by the application of an index number, but rather an equitable rate of wages in comparison with the rates of other crafts in the building industry, and allowance for betterment. The Council is of the opinion that an electrician earns as much as any other craftsman of comparable skill in the building industry, and therefore should receive as great a yearly income as any other. It appears that the 1923 wage rates in Cleveland of the fourteen principal crafts in the building industry show a variation from \$1.10 to \$1.40 per hour and the average of them all is \$1.254.

The application of index numbers to wage adjustment is the most practical method known, from a scientific standpoint, but in the building industry, where many crafts are employed, each craft to a certain extent

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year	Rate	Income	Purchasing Power Dollar	Purchasing Power of Wage	Gain	Loss
1914	60	\$1,123.20	100	\$1,123.20		
1915	68½	1,287.00	99.5	1,222.65	\$99.65	
1916	70	1,310.40	92	1,205.56	82.56	
1917	75.6	1,415.23	76.2	1,078.40		\$44.60
1918	81.6	1,527.55	65.7	1,003.60		120.40
1919	96.6	1,808.35	58.1	1,050.65		72.35
1920	1.218	2,280.09	48.9	1,114.96		8.04
1921	1.19	2,227.68	61.3	1,365.56	242.56	
1922	1.10	2,059.20	64.6	1,330.24	207.24	
Gross Gains.....					\$632.01	
Gross Loss.....						\$245.39
Net Gains .....					386.62	

Column 1 is the calendar year.

" 2 shows the average rate per hour throughout the year.

" 3 shows the total income for the year, based on 234 working days. Local No. 38 reported 240, Electrical Contractors 228; average 234.

" 4 Shows the average purchasing power of the dollar as determined by the National Industrial Conference Board.

" 5 shows the purchasing power of the income in Column 3.

" 6 shows the amount the purchasing power of the total yearly income exceeded the 1914 purchasing power.

" 7 Shows the amount the purchasing power of the total yearly income fell below the 1914 purchasing power.

determining its own wage, it does not seem possible to adjust the wage of one craft without some consideration being given the others, even though the others are determined by arbitrary, haphazard and totally unscientific methods.

The Council therefore decides that the wage rate for journeymen electricians, members of Local No. 38, I. B. E. W., from and after May 1, 1923, shall be \$1.25 per hour.

In view of the fact that the Council in an earlier decision of a dispute between the same contending parties, ruled that overtime should entitle the worker to time and a half, and in view of the further fact that no evidence has been submitted to show that this ruling has been abused in practice, the Council decides that no change in the overtime rate is warranted.

The Council further decides that the present existing agreement between the parties, with respect to apprenticeship shall con-

tinue in effect, as written, unless a change, mutually agreeable to both parties, shall be determined upon.

By unanimous decision of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry.

G. M. BUGNIAZET,  
EDW. BIERETZ,  
CHAS. P. FORD,  
J. S. MEADE,  
J. P. NOONAN,

For the I. B. E. W.

L. K. COMSTOCK,  
J. P. HALL,  
A. J. HIXON,  
J. G. LIVINGSTON,  
W. CREIGHTON PEET,

For the A. E. I.

J. P. RYAN,  
Secretary.

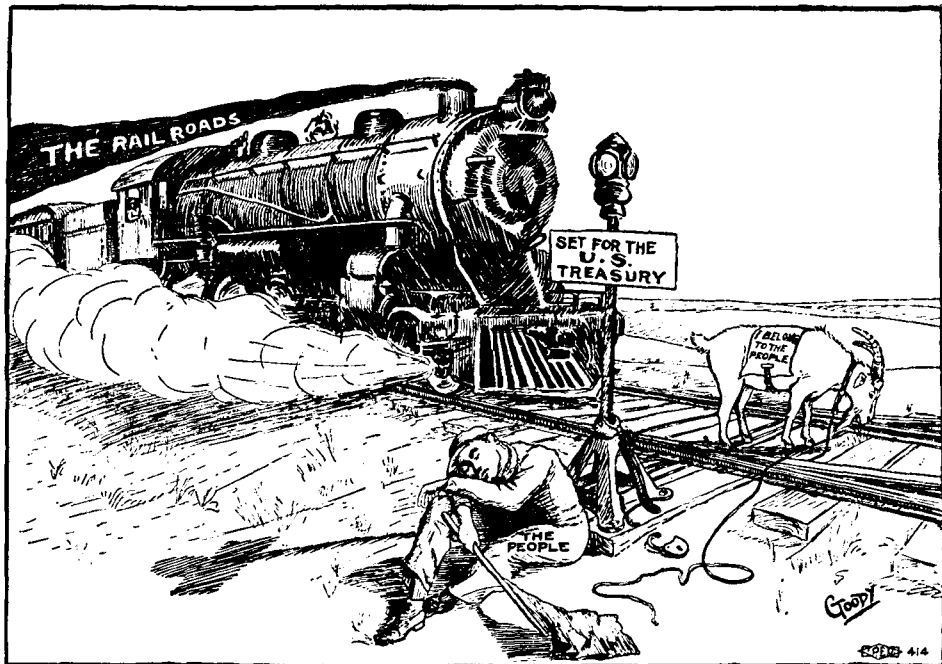
Dated Washington, D. C.,  
April 30, 1923.

### WANTS TO SUE UNIONS

Senator George Woodward, of Philadelphia, wants the State legislature to arrange so trade unions can be sued. This proposal was passed by the Massachusetts State legislature recently, but was defeated at a referendum election.

Senator Woodward also wants the miners' certificate law repealed. Another proposal

by him would cause a fine of \$25 a ton on miners for every ton of coal delayed by a strike. Mr. Woodward hails from a fashionable section of Philadelphia and is confident "this labor question" can be solved if a few laws of the "thou-shalt-not" character are passed.



THE LOOTERS' SPECIAL



# EDITORIAL



**The Coming Convention** Every Local Union and member knows something of what has been going on; what fire we have been thru, the price paid and the lessons learned during the past two years. An honest and thorough inventory must be taken and sensible, constructive measures adopted to deal with the future. No Local can escape its share of responsibility.

So we sincerely urge every Local to begin now and exert every possible effort and employ every endeavor to be represented at the Seventeenth Regular Convention of the Brotherhood which, by vote of the membership, will convene in Montreal, Canada, on August 20th.

This is not only highly desirable, but from experience we have learned that the larger the representation, the more the organization will benefit from the legislation adopted and action taken.

We hope soon to see the day when the Brotherhood will be made financially able to assure every local—no matter how poor financially—sending one or more delegates to have a voice and vote in determining the laws, the policy and program of the organization. But this is something for the future to determine.

We wish to avoid seeing any member elected as delegate denied a seat by the convention or embarrassed in any way, so for the guidance of all, we cite Sections 4, 9 and 11, of Article III, of the Constitution;

No L. U. of the I. B. E. W. shall be entitled to representation at the I. C. unless said L. U. has been in the Brotherhood in continuous good standing six months prior to the Convention.

No member shall be elected as a delegate or alternate, unless he shall have been a member in continuous good standing in his L. U. at least 24 months immediately previous to the Convention, provided his L. U. has been in existence that long.

The R. S. of each L. U. shall, immediately after the election of delegates, notify the I. S. giving name or names of delegates and alternates. Such notice must be in the I. O. 30 days prior to the I. C.

The Montreal Locals have been preparing for, and looking forward to the coming Convention and, we feel satisfied, will make the stay of the delegates a most pleasant one long to be remembered.

**Another Case of Justice** Burton Quales, of Wilmington, Delaware, did not want to freeze and so he made the mistake of stealing seventy-five cents' worth of precious coal from a nearby railroad car. He was caught, tried and given fifteen lashes on his naked back and one year in the State Prison.

Poor, unthinking fellow! He had not learned to do a respectable job of stealing—and do it within the law, so he must join the "gang" and pay the price.

He did not stop to think that the big criminals who do not get caught have arranged the nets so as to catch the minnows and let the whales slip through, and that about all the property-worshipping judge would want to know was, "Did you do it?" And not, "What caused you to do it?"



But like many other poor devils Quales tried to get along the best he knew how, and was punished not for the crime he committed but for getting caught. And about the only difference between him and many other little fellows on the outside is that he was discovered, while they were not.

Of course this little offense was nothing when we realize that the coal operators send thousands of babes to their graves, and many of their parents to the insane asylums and prisons, every time they unjustly raise the price of coal. And they have seen to it with thoroughness that those who dig this precious article and bring it from the bowels of the earth, get little but hell and misery for their slavery, while Morgan and his pals reap millions every year in blood and gold from the miners and the public.

But the big difference is that this is done by good people who are respectable, who occupy our front pews and are looked upon as pillars of society; they are highly respected because they have learned how to rob and gouge on a big scale in the most respected fashion. That's all.

Now had poor Quales had a smart lawyer, things would doubtless have turned out quite different. But it was the old story of poor people having poor lawyers and getting poor results. And there is no chance of such a case ever reaching the Supreme Court to disturb the mental repose of Mr. Taft and his colleagues, and giving the victim an opportunity to die of old age before a decision is rendered.

Some day when the people come to realize the rottenness and corruption of some of our American Courts, when they step in to see that justice is promoted, then the little criminal will be provided with as smart a lawyer as the big criminal; he will be given as many detectives and stool pigeons, policemen and other assistants to help defend him, as are now used to prosecute him.

But in the meantime, do not worry about Quales. He will have plenty of little fellows for company, for, as long as the big criminals are permitted to control the resources of the country and wield such powerful influences over our law making bodies and courts and dominate most of our public officials—as long as this continues our little criminals are going to keep on filling the prisons.

This shameful condition will never be changed until we deal with the big criminals as well as the little ones—and until men and women are given a fair chance in life.

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**The Change in Times** Many of us were shocked very recently when we read of a "whipping boss" beating a North Dakota youth to death in a Florida Prison Camp, operated by the lumber interests. But why be shocked? This youth was beaten to death by "gentle blows" only because he did not work hard enough to please the whipping boss. That's not near as bad as having your tongue pulled, splinters stuck deep into your flesh, your finger nails jerked out, arms and legs torn away from your body and then boiled in oil—all because of the refusal to believe what some idiot said.

The youth in the prison camp said, "I can't work any harder," and then the whipping boss began applying his blows, with the company's physician near by to conduct an examination. But think of the change that has come about. It used to be when a poor fellow said, "I won't close my eyes and blindly believe, I want to think and talk freely,"—when he said this he was promptly placed on a machine called the rack. Chains were attached to his ankles, to his wrists, and then to his waist.

When the machine began to work slowly the twisting and pulling commenced—and this was kept up until his ankles, knees, hips, elbows, shoulders and wrists were dislocated and the victim red with the sweat of agony. A directing physician stood by to feel his pulse and see that the twisting and pulling were done as slowly as possible until the victim drew his last breath.

But you may say, "Why the prison camps in this country are nothing but slave camps." Certainly they are. But what of it? Chattel slavery was allowed to exist in our fair land for years. Not so long ago all our Christian nations were engaged in the slave trade. It was not until 1833 that England abolished it in her colonies, and up to a short time before that her churches, her sacred judges and her "respectable" people owned stock in slave ships and luxuriated on the profits of piracy and murder. And it was not until 1862 that Lincoln wiped the infamy out of this country.

So don't despair. Times are still changing. We are progressing faster than what one usually believes. Now you can think what you please—though you cannot yet express all you think. Not long ago this was entirely out of the question. For countless ages men were not permitted to think, they could not inquire or investigate. They were governed entirely by superstition, ignorance and fear. They were forced to believe that the air was filled with ghosts and devils. This paralyzed the brain and made progress almost impossible.

Slowly but surely we are now thinking, digging and investigating and acquiring knowledge in every direction, and therefore this great country shall not much longer be cursed with privately owned prison camps and slave pens; we shall not always hear the wails of the victims of whipping bosses.

Some day the tortured, the honest and the really useful shall be the honorable.

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**Bringing Them To Their Feet** It's really too bad that all men cannot be enslaved by the hot air route. Listen to this blast of a typical well-groomed bully:

I've got 25,000 men working for me in a little foundry back East. I'd like to see any union labor leader start something among them. Why, when the railway strike was starting, a bunch of labor delegates came around to the plant. In 20 minutes I had every damned one of them in jail. I was told that I had no right to put them in jail. I said: "But they're in jail, aren't they? Now go and get them out."

It takes a whole lot to bring some well-fed business men to their feet, but that did it in New Orleans, according to the press. It was Samuel Vaucain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who provided the "inspiration" on this occasion.

But the main point we want to make is this: This sort of talk, which is common among the dinner clubs of the country, is not only bringing business men and employers to their feet, but is helping to drive sober working men to the realization that no RIGHTS exist in this country just now without power; that RIGHTS exist only in the head and are worthless unless you have the power to enforce them. And when this fact is brought home to enough of the nation's workers such men as Vaucain and those who now applaud him will be brought to their knees instead of their feet.

Indeed it would be a grand and glorious thing if the unions and their officials could be eliminated by such after-dinner ravings as

most business men and employers are applauding today. But somehow the world goes on and the unions remain in spite of these cowardly and hypocritical outbursts.

So to the business men and employers who have so much time to attend luncheons, who do more eating, handshaking and applauding than thinking, we have this to say: Waste all the time you please at luncheons and dinner clubs; hold all the meaningless ceremonies you want; continue to howl down all the things you don't like to hear; shower all the honors you please upon such empty headed and arrogant speakers as Vauclain, who are always careful to avoid things which might produce a frown on your faces; listen to what pleases you, preach what you want, and believe or practice as much of it as you wish, but in spite of this the wage earners of this country—even those slaves of Vauclain's—cannot be held down much longer and fooled and hoodwinked with the cheap, soft bunkem that has been fed them in the past.

You may turn out the lights, shut out all reason and throw away your brains if you will; you can cling to the ignorant dogmas of the dark past and dream of working as many slaves and becoming as powerful as Vauclain, if you desire, but the black reaction that rules without mercy in this country today must go. You cannot save it. You must concede more and more with each new day—if not, there is sure to be hell to pay sooner or later.

Men may be temporarily denied their rights with your enthusiastic approval, but you cannot deny them room for their minds to work. You can imprison certain of their number, but you cannot imprison their movement and the things for which it stands.

No, in spite of all the cheap bunk that you are daily applauding over the dinner tables you cannot stop men from thinking, preparing, waiting and eventually succeeding in a just cause.

Ignorance breeds monsters to fill up all the vacancies of the soul that are unoccupied by the verities of knowledge. He who dethrones the idea of law bids chaos welcome in its stead.—Horace Mann.

**The Spy Again** So this time it's the "operatives" of the U. S. Department of Justice, working under the "great detective," Mr. Burns, who are charged with wrongfully obtaining sums totaling \$2,000,000 for hush money, bribes and trickery. Then, John H. Asher, head of the Asher Detective Agency of New York, and four others, are now accused of outrageously padding the payrolls of the "spies" furnished the New York Central Railroad during the switchmen's strike in 1920, and for which the Government in turn paid quite dearly.

Nothing new, these latest charges! Just more of the old story. But it is something new to see the highly paid advisors of the employing interests beginning to discover the rottenness and danger of the cowardly sneaks that now infest the labor unions.

This is how one of them recently put it to the Chicago Association of Commerce:

Any employer that employs liars to go down and get dope in the plant is going to have lots of labor trouble, and they ought to have a thousand times more than they have got. If you have got to go and hire a born liar to tell you about your men, well, you ought to go out of business. Any man that will go down and double-cross a man that he breaks bread with is just a low enough snake to come into the office and double-cross you, and he always does just that. If you men want to know who causes labor troubles you just go home tonight, close the bathroom door and take a look in the looking glass and you will be looking at about nine-tenths of the cause of trouble.

This came not from a friend of the labor unions, but from Sherman Rogers, Industrial Correspondent of the "Outlook," who is a rather soft-thinking gentleman that goes about preaching the solution of the industrial problem by the company union and "welfare routes.

One of the sanest advisors of the employers of this country is Roger Babson, who enjoys a very large clientele.

What he said on the subject, in a special bulletin issued recently, is worth repeating:

Immense sums are being paid them (the spies) by our employers. This is a serious blunder on the part of corporation leaders. It stirs up trouble where none exists. It is the most potent breeder of radicalism that we have. The boring from within which radical agitators are charged with, is a drop in the bucket to the boring that the spy does for money which the employer pays. These spy agencies set out to find rottenness, and if they do not actually find it, some fake it or make it.

This is not only new but very good advice, but will many employers heed it? We think not.

**Know About Your Insurance** In the February issue, we gave to our members a preliminary and brief report of the operation of the Death Benefit feature of the Brotherhood's activities for the year 1922. We have now available the result of the first four months of 1923. That result is indeed gratifying and in every way satisfactory.

We closed the year of 1922 with a cash balance on hand in the Mortuary Fund, which can only be used for the payment of death benefits, of \$325,471.13.

The receipts of the first four months of 1923 are as follows:

January	-----	\$55,472.40
February	-----	39,832.20
March	-----	40,119.30
April	-----	49,097.90
Total of	-----	\$184,521.80

There is another item of income which for the first four months is most encouraging and shows the wisdom of our membership handling their own insurance business. The interest received on investments during the first four months of the current year has been as follows:

January	-----	\$ 687.44
February	-----	156.25
March	-----	468.83
April	-----	3,205.97
Total of	-----	\$4,518.49

Thus you will note that already the interest on the Government bonds and other high grade securities held for the benefit of our members for the payment to their beneficiaries of death benefits has already reached more than \$1,000 per month for the first four months of the present year.

This interest income goes entirely for the payment of death benefits and toward building up a surplus and is not used in any part for expenses.

When we come to examine the death losses for the first four months of this year, we find that they have been unusually heavy. The death losses paid from January 1st to April 30th were printed in full in the May issue of the Journal, Page 306, which list gives the Local Union by number, the name of the member, and the amount paid his beneficiaries or estate.

The total death losses from January 1st to April 30th, were \$68-250.00.

As was the case last year the percentage of deaths among our members caused by accidents or violent means other than disease is very large. Many of these are preventable and we can very properly urge upon our members the importance of using care and thought about their daily work. Our members are engaged in one of the most essential services required by our modern complex civilization. We are handling electric current often of very high voltage and long familiarity with it induces a kind of carelessness on the part of men daily engaged in handling it, which results in a heavy toll of life and much distress and suffering even where life is not extinguished, a great deal of which could be prevented.

A study of our death claims also reveals the fact that entirely too large a percentage of our death losses are occasioned by tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is a preventable and a curable disease. It is the purpose of your officers to conduct a campaign of education and prevention which we believe will prolong the life of our members and increase their health. This is one of the proper and legitimate functions of your Death Benefit Association, which will be taken up just as soon as possible.

For the first four months of this year the payments by our members have provided for the heavy death losses above outlined and have contributed in addition to the reserve fund of the Association a sum of \$106,020.40.

One final word and in many ways it is the most important word we can speak to our membership on this subject. Your officers have provided a death benefit feature which we think from every standpoint is exceptionally advantageous and desirable. Our policy of settling each and every death claim promptly and fully creates confidence and is a service of the greatest value.

There is one part in this important undertaking and work which falls to the individual member, and that is the duty of making his payment of dues to his local secretary promptly and regularly and of maintaining his continuous good standing in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

This is the only duty you have to perform in order to assure protection to your family and dependents, but it is one which we cannot perform for you, and if you fail in that you lose your standing and your beneficiaries lose the protection which has been provided for them. This is no new obligation on you. It is simply your regular and usual duty to promptly pay your dues and maintain your good standing continuously. Do not fail in this. Do not neglect it, we beg of you. This statement is made because we have received more than one very pathetic letter from beneficiaries of members, who had neglected to pay their dues, who had fallen in arrears, who had lost their continuous good standing through this neglect and to whom death in the unexpected hour came, and thus they had deprived their families of this particular benefit the Brotherhood was ready and anxious to extend to them in their need.

Your executive officers cannot waive the provisions of the by-laws, nor of the contract providing death benefits. Pathetic as some of these cases are, we have no authority to take the money of members and hand it over to those who are not legally or morally entitled to it.

It would be interesting to print, had we the space, some of the complimentary and grateful letters and expressions of appreciation we have received from the beneficiaries of members, thanking us for the prompt and satisfactory settlements they have received. We expect to make this Benefit feature more and more serviceable. Each day shows its importance and value is being more and more appreciated by our membership.

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**A Coward's Way** This letter was recently received by a labor official:

You and your labor unions are a lot of murderers, and the people of the United States won't stand much more of it, but will hang a few more of you, for you are nothing but I. W. W's. You are not Americans, you are not Christians and never will be. The people have stood about as much as they are going to stand from such cattle as you. You are all murderers, thugs and thieves, and if I had my way I would civilize you with a machine gun.

Here you have an excellent exhibition of supreme ignorance, and a shining example of the narrow and intolerant mind with which we must deal daily. The country is full of such shallow, blood-thirsty idiots, and the spineless coward who wrote this was not even man enough to sign his name to it.

Every representative of labor, every despiser of sham and greed, every hater of hypocrisy, has always had to meet the ignorant fury of such fanatics who hate reason, who despise facts and who oppose investigation. They are afraid to hear a representative of labor; they would "civilize him with a machine gun" for fear he might expose their ignorance and hypocrisy.

The scoundrel who wrote this letter is but representative of thousands in this country who are nothing but companions of misery, hypocrisy and murder, trailing behind the army of progress, always protesting and denouncing, always fighting every change for the better, and always ready to reward hypocrisy and lick the feet of those exploiting their wage slaves.

If they had their way they would again rule by superstition, ignorance and fear; they would again fill the air with devils and spirits to prey upon man and paralyze his brain and they would bring back the whips, the chains and thumbscrews, the dungeon keys, the rack and fagot of the dark past.

Ben Jonson was wrong when he said that patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel. It isn't. It is usually the very first refuge. And it seems almost impossible for any of these "holier than thou," "law and order" apostles to attack a labor union or its officials without ringing in patriotism or religion. Always they hide behind one, or both. And always they have found it a very easy task to shout 100 per cent patriotism on 200 to 1000 per cent dividends. Always it has been found that it is the tyrant, the hypocrite, the cheat or fraud who wraps himself in a cloak of patriotism or religion, or both.

The most glaring example of recent date attracting national attention was that of Gary, head of the steel trust, who urged his hearers to follow the teachings of Christ and become better Christians at almost the very same hour that his own hand-picked committee

decided not to discontinue the 12-hour day, every day in the year, for the slaves in the steel mills.

Oh! the rotten hypocrisy of it all!

But let us say this to the miserable soul who wrote that we are "a lot of murderers, thugs and thieves, and that he would like to civilize us with a machine gun."

You and your kind simply mistake your ignorance for facts; you are so stupid that you oppose and contradict all you do not understand; you suspect everything that makes people pleasant and happy, and you usually feel best when others feel worst; what you see and what you attack is but the image of your false conceptions. You resemble the child who looks for his reflection behind the mirror and finds only an empty space.

You and your kind are nothing but banner-toters for the newspapers you read each day and which deliberately arouse the most vicious instincts of hate and malice in you. You accept these as your constitution, your law and your Bible.

You talk as though you have a corner on patriotism and Christianity and act as though you have had the divine water of authority poured on your heads from above. In this way you are just like the brutal idiots of the dark past who received their authority and information from ghosts and spirits in the air, fires and waters.

When a poor fellow said: "I don't agree with you. I don't believe there ever was a man whose strength was in his hair. I don't believe a fish ever swallowed a man to keep him from drowning," then your kind said: "Well, we'll show you," and on to the torture rack he went.

When an "agitator" said: "I don't believe a witch can turn into a fox and then bite people," you and your kind said, "Well, we'll convince you," and out they jerked a few fingernails and began to turn the thumbscrews deep into the victim's quivering flesh.

But instead of engaging in the pastime of your fathers and tearing your opponents apart piece by piece or burning them at the stake, you would do a more modern job and riddle their bodies with lead from a machine gun.

Unlike you and your kind, the unions and their officials have no fear of being investigated and understood—they sign their names to what they write. They have nothing to conceal, and we do not pretend to be "holier than thou," to sprout any wings or to be clothed in garments of righteousness. Nor do we claim to possess a monopoly of patriotism. We simply plead for more freedom and better things in life; for the right of every one to think and speak freely, to reason and investigate and differ from others without being blacklisted, starved, imprisoned or shot.

We refuse to be cringers and crawlers and want no one else to be. We make no appeal to blind prejudice, faith and ignorance; we offer no reward for hypocrisy and would not punish anyone for believing whatever he pleases.

So go ahead, if you can, and destroy the railroads, the telephone and telegraph, the automobile and aeroplane! Destroy anything and every body standing for progress and not made or acting in accordance with our brutal and harebrained views. By all means make yourselves comfortable and become better patriots and Christians by choking or shooting off everyone who refuses to accept your code of conduct.

To argue with a man who has lost his reason is like giving medicine to the dead.—Thomas Paine.

**Stop and Think** *Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously, every man against his brother?—(Malachi ii:10.)*

This text, suggested and used by Rev. J. T. Loeb, Rabbi of the Ohave Sholem Congregation, is worthy of the deepest thought possible by any man.

Foolish men in every age and clime, with empty words, seek to bring hatred, dissent and confusion into the very lives of their fellow men, and when all else fails, they use Religion as the vehicle to carry their calumny and vituperation about, and we poor fools, who should know that our guess is as good as their own relative to the brand of religion to adopt, and should also know that the Master said, "By their works and by their fruits ye shall know them," allow noise to be substituted for works and reason, and lose sight of the good of all, in trying to return in kind their poison shafts.

Religion, as religion, needs no defense. Religion, as politics, deserves no defense.

Sons of a common Father: Creations of a common God: Cease your foolish strife! Pursue diligently the road you have selected, or one which you find to your liking, but hinder not your brother in his orderly pursuit of salvation according to his lights!

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#### CHURCH MEN CONDEMN STEEL'S LONG WORK DAY

"The forces of organized religion in this country are now warranted in declaring that this morally indefensible regime of the 12-hour day must come to an end. A further report is due from the iron and steel institute—a report of a very different tenor."

The above is the reply of churchmen to the defense of the 12-hour day by steel interests, recently announced at the annual meeting of the American iron and steel institute.

The churchmen speak for 50,000,000 associates. They represent Protestants, Roman Catholics and Hebrews, who have joined in a public statement condemning as unworthy and untenable the 12-hour arguments of steel employers.

The statement is issued in the name of the commission on the church and social service of the federated council of the churches of Christ in America, the social action department of the national Catholic welfare council and the social justice commission of the central conference of American rabbis.

The churchmen say the steel employers' report "shatters the public confidence that was inspired by the creation of the committee a year ago at the request of the president of the United States. It is a definite rejection of the proposal for the abolition of the long work day. The public demand, in response to which the committee was appointed, is set aside as a 'sentiment' which was 'not created or indorsed by the workmen themselves.'

"The testimony of competent investigators, including eminent engineering societies is

ignored and the conclusion is put forth, without supporting data, that the 12-hour day 'has not of itself been an injury to the employees, physically, mentally or morally.' This statement is made in face of the fact that the committee of stockholders of the United States steel corporation, appointed in 1912 to investigate this matter, expressed the opinion 'that a 12-hour day of labor, followed continuously by any group of men for any considerable number of years means a decrease of the efficiency and lessening of the vigor and virility of such men.'

"Objection to the long day because of its effect on the family is disposed of with the complacent comment that it is questionable whether men who work shorter hours actually spend their leisure time at home. This is an unworthy and untenable argument which will be bitterly resented by the millions of home-loving working men in America."

In answer to the claim that workers want to labor long hours, the churchmen say that "workmen whose only choice is between abnormally long hours of labor and earnings that are insufficient to maintain a family in health and decency naturally adopt the more arduous alternative."

The churchmen stamp as a "meager defense" the plea that a shortage of labor makes the eight-hour day impossible.

"The shortage of labor was not the reason for the failure to abolish the long day two years ago, when there was appalling unemployment, which could have been in large measure, relieved in steel manufacturing districts by introducing the three-shift system in the steel industry."





# IN MEMORIAM



## Bro. John C. Brunnert, L. U. No. 4

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from his loved ones our esteemed brother, John C. Brunnert, who passed away on May 15, 1923, from burns received while working on a pole. His demise was felt most keenly by those who knew him, and his death leaves a vacancy in our ranks that will be difficult to fill. He was endeared to us by his honesty of purpose, and most highly respected due to his courageous attitude in matters pertaining to our welfare. He was fearless and earnest in his convictions, even should he stand alone; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincerest sympathy to his beloved wife in her darkest hours, and also pledge our help and assistance should she need it.

AL SELPH.

## Bro. William Reardon, L. U. No. 83

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, William Reardon, and

Whereas Local Union No. 83 has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official journal, and one spread on the minutes, and that the charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

WM. EDWARDS,  
Chairman of Executive Board.

C. J. GEISBUSH,  
Recording Secretary, Local No. 83.

## Bro. Paul Gehlert, L. U. No. 102

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst by death our friend and brother, Paul Gehlert; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 102 express their most sincere sympathy to his family. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family and also published in the official journal.

ROBERT SIGLER,  
CORNELIUS CAMPBELL,  
PETER MUSE,

Committee.

## Bro. James Trainor, L. U. No. 3

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, James Trainor, and

Whereas the Electrical Maintenance Men of Local No. 3, I. B. E. W., has lost one who has truly been a pioneer in our field, one who has unselfishly given his best to the credit of our advancement and betterment, which is indeed a most praiseworthy work: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, one to the official journal, and one spread on the minutes.

J. TEUFEL,  
Sec'y Newspaper Maintenance Men of  
Local No. 3, I. B. E. W.

## Bro. James Walter Brown, L. U. No. 345

Whereas the Almighty God in His divine wisdom on April 20 called to His heavenly home our esteemed brother, James Walter Brown, while in the prime of a life full of promise and a glorious manhood devoted to good and moral principles and earnestness in furthering the welfare of his beloved mother, father, sisters and brothers, and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a brother, though we question not the divine calling, we mourn the loss of one so dear as a friend and brother: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 345 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family in their hour of bereavement, commending them to the Supreme Architect of the universe for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transition to life eternal: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one published in the official journal, and a copy spread upon the records of our local.

A. D. DENNEY,  
G. S. TAYLOR,  
C. H. LINDSEY,  
Committee on Resolutions.

## Bro. Andel Rittman, L. U. No. 430

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, Andel Rittman, and

Whereas Local Union No. 430 has lost one of its true and loyal members: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, one to the official journal, and one spread on the records of our local, and that the charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

## Bro. Casper Engle, L. U. No. 9

Whereas the death of Bro. Casper Engle, although long looked for by his many friends and acquaintances, as Brother Engle had been a long sufferer, is deeply regretted by all who knew him, and as he had been a true and loyal trades unionist for the past twenty years that he had been affiliated with our brotherhood, and a loyal and devoted husband and father: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of our Local Union remember him as one of those noble persons whose life and virtues exemplify what is most to be admired in men, and express their great sorrow at his death: And be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 9 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the wife and children of Brother Engle in their bereavement, and express their respects for them and their earnest desire for their future welfare. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our records, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the official journal for publication.

WILLIAM WELLS,  
HUGH L. O'NEILL,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**Bro. A. H. Barnes, L. U. No. 340**

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 340, I. B. E. W., of Sacramento, Calif., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our brother, A. H. Barnes, who was suddenly called from us in the prime of a useful life; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly affection extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathies to the relatives and friends in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be mailed to our Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

HENRY TILSON,  
President;  
CHAS. A. PACKARD,  
Vice President;  
AMOS H. FEELY,  
Secretary.

**Bro. W. M. Slack, L. U. No. 18**

Whereas it has pleased the Divine Providence to call from our midst Bro. W. M. Slack, and Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., lost a faithful and honored brother: Therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes of the local, also that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,  
C. L. LOVE,  
J. P. WILLIAMS,  
Committee.

**Bro. Wm. Vanderwalker, L. U. No. 372**

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Wm. Vanderwalker: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 372 has lost a true and loyal member, and every union man a friend: And be it further

Resolved, That we express to his family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement: And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEO. SMITH,  
M. J. HIGGINS,  
RAY WALRATH,  
Committee.

**TWO CLASSES**

There are two kinds of people  
On earth today,  
Just two kinds of people,  
No more, I say.

Not the sinner and saint,  
For 'tis well understood,  
The good are half bad  
And the bad half good.

Not the rich and the poor,  
For to count a man's wealth  
You must first know the state  
Of his conscience and health.

Not the humble and proud,  
For in life's little span,  
Who puts on vain airs  
Is not counted a man.

Not the happy and sad,  
For the swift-flying years  
Bring each man his laughter  
And each man his tears.

No, the two kinds of people  
On earth I mean,  
Are the people who lift  
And the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will find  
The world's masses  
Are always divided  
In just these two classes.

And, oddly enough, you will find,  
Too, I ween,  
There is only one lifter  
To twenty who lean.

In which class are you?  
Are you easing the load  
Of overtaxed lifters  
Who toil on the road?

Or are you a leader  
Who lets others bear  
Your portion of labor  
And worry and care?

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

**IMMIGRATION!**

Beware of immigration propaganda. It is on the way and much more is coming.

Information in possession of this publication leaves no doubt that a tremendous immigration propaganda is being prepared with the backing of powerful financial forces.

This publication, in cooperation with the other bona fide trade union publications, members of the International Labor Press of America and members of the International Labor News Service, intends to fight this propaganda in the interests of American labor, American industry, American standards, American citizenship and American institutions.

Bluntly, the only reason for letting up on immigration restriction is blind selfishness.

Some corporations want "cheap labor" and they don't care how they get it or what it costs the country.

America can't let down the bars without paying a price—and the price may be terrific.

It will be paid in unemployment, in the spread of the desperation that grows out of European poverty and European poverty-created movements. It will be paid in lowered standards of living, in consequent lower purchasing power; and thus in depression, unemployment and hard times.

We don't want that and if fighting can prevent it we purpose to prevent it.

Immigration restriction must be permanent. No other policy is safe, sound or justified.

**MILLIONS EXPENDED FOR STRIKEBREAKERS**

The manner in which railroads are wasting the people's money is shown by the New York Central's charge that John J. Ascher, head of a private detective agency, padded his bills 500 to 900 per cent.

Ascher furnished strikebreakers to the company before it reached an agreement with organized shop men. The private detective was paid \$534,931 for hiring and feeding the strikebreakers. He claims that his bill totals \$917,262, and wants an additional \$382,331. The railroad contends that Ascher padded his expenditures and has been overpaid \$250,055.



# NOTICES



It will be appreciated if anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of the following brothers will communicate with Bro. Henry McHanon, General Delivery, Marietta, Georgia: Bill Carew, Joe Noshier, Carly Ellenberger, Fred Miller, Jack Dalton, Smokey Baldwin, O. P. McKevitt.

Brother McHanon has been sick for some time, and desires to hear from these men.

J. H. CHILDRESS,  
Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 84.

We hereby notify all members that the electrical contractors who are advertising in the daily papers for wiremen for Pittsburgh, Pa., are strictly non-union and work on a piecework basis. We particular mention the Interstate Electric Co., Superior Electric Co., and the Keystone Electric Co., as being non-union to Local Union No. 5.

WM. G. SHORD.



GEORGE W. FRY.

The above is a likeness of George W. Fry whose whereabouts is earnestly desired, and Mr. Fry, or anyone having information concerning his present location, is earnestly requested to communicate with Mrs. George W. Fry, 133 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y., or with the secretary, Local Union No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y. John P. Allison, recording secretary, L. U. No. 45, 85 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.

Thanking you very very kindly.

Yours truly

MRS. GEORGE W. FRY.

This is to advise that Thomas P. Lyons has been assessed the sum of \$110.00 and suspended for violation of the working rules.

E. V. FITZPATRICK,  
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 719.

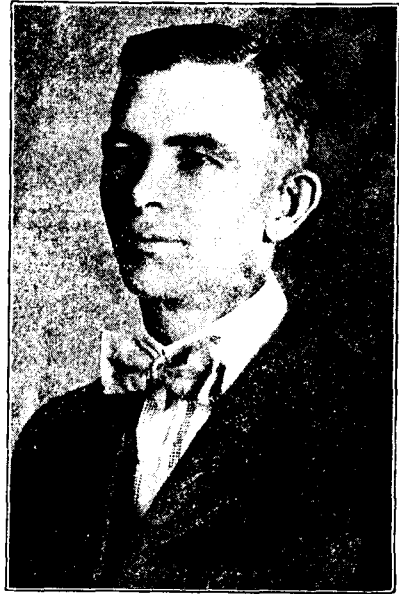
Bro. Carl Goetz, the Jack Binn of L. U. No. 212, Cincinnati, O., would appreciate a letter or return call from any brother member who has been working his station. In doing so you will not be corresponding with a piker as Brother Goetz has long been connected with the government in radio work and has a written acknowledgment of having been heard at a distance as far as Ceylon, India. His call is 8ANB.

E. S.  
Local Union 212.

This is to advise that D. W. French, Ed. Wilson, Fred Barnes and G. W. Bailey are working in unfair shops in this city in the jurisdiction of Local 334.

Signed GLEN DeARMOND,  
L. U. 334, Pittsburg, Kansas.

A special notice to all building trades mechanics and common laborers. Stay away from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Ten men for every job now. No future prospects of work opening up. Pay no attention to newspaper advertisements for men. For further information write Frank Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer. Twin City Building Trades Council, 1921 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.



V. A. BORING  
L. U. 338, Denison, Texas

Any information as to the whereabouts of Bro. V. A. Boring will be greatly appreciated by his wife and daughter—also by Secretary Baldwin, of L. U. 338, Denison, Texas. Bro. V. A. Boring left Denison, March 8th and was last heard from in El Paso, Texas. Any information will be greatly appreciated.

Signed B. W. BALDWIN,  
Secretary L. U. 338,  
319 Woodward St., Denison, Texas.

## BACK PAY SECURED

Our members who worked on the Soo Line Railroad in March, 1922, on a sleet storm job in Wisconsin were entitled to time and a half for the ninth and tenth hour but were paid by the railroad company at straight time. The Brotherhood's contention was that they were entitled to time and a half.

This matter was taken up with the management of the railroad and it was necessary to make a submission to the United States Railroad Labor Board concerning this question

**\$25 A DAY**  
*Selling Shirts*

Large shirt manufacturer wants agents to sell complete line of shirts, pajamas, and nightshirts direct to wearers. Advertised brand—exclusive patterns—easy to sell. No experience or capital required. Entirely new proposition. Write for free samples.  
Madison Shirt Co., 503 Broadway, N.Y.C.

## AUTOMATIC TIMER

for Ford Cars—positively prevents all timer trouble—**Automatically** gives proper spark for all speeds—Does away with spark lever. Back-kick practically impossible—No more broken arms or ruined starting systems—saves gasoline, gives more power—easier starting—steadier pulling. Sold on money back guarantee—Every Ford owner will buy at \$3.50. Agents wanted. Big profits.  
AUTO SUN PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 56, Cincinnati, O.



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## Habit Cured or No Pay

Any form, cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chewing or snuff Guaranteed. Harmless. Complete treatment sent on trial. Costs \$1.00 if it cures. Nothing if it fails.  
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OWN  
this  
GENUINE  
Drop Forged  
Steel

## ASTRA Automatic

Buy direct from sole U. S. Importers and **Save 1/2**



Recognized by authorities as the **finest European Pistol**. The standard of the Spanish Army and after exhaustive tests was adopted by the French during the War. The equal of any similar American weapon which sells for twice the price.

You save Jobber, Wholesaler and Retailer profits by ordering direct from us at these special prices.

**\$8.95** 25 CALIBER 7 Shot **\$10.95** 32 CALIBER 10 Shot  
AUTOMATIC AUTOMATIC  
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and others covering the members employed in the Telegraph Department, result of which was the United States Railroad Labor Board Decision 1546, favorable to us. I therefore would be pleased if you would kindly publish in the Worker a notice to the effect that Brothers Chas. Blaser, Vego Carsten, Frank Farrell, A. Hansch, H. Burton, L. R. Reed, J. W. Dulin, Frank Ling, W. M. McKusick, James Skelly, Mike Skelly and H. Wedekind, have some back pay coming to cover shortage of their check for the work as outlined above, and by publishing this fact I feel that the Brothers will notice it and be able to make collection, thereby getting their just remuneration for their work.

These brothers should communicate with C. J. McGlogan, General Chairman, advising him of their whereabouts and they will receive information as to procedure to collect back pay due.

All electrical workers working on the C. & O. R. R. and the T. P. Division are members in good standing in Local 558.

F. P. OWEN,  
Secretary.

## PHONEY TEXTILE UNION JOINS WITH EMPLOYERS

Officers of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., protest against the combination of southern mill owners and the seceding Amalgamated textile union to destroy bona fide trade unionism in the southern textile industry.

The seceders are touring the Carolinas on an alleged investigating trip and have been vined and dined by business men who discharge employees if they join the United Textile Workers.

"Why are these representatives of the Fall River Textile council received with open arms by the manufacturers?" ask officers of the United Textile Workers.

"What is the motive back of this junket?"

"Who is paying the bill?"

"The motive, in the opinion of this executive council, is first to use every effort to destroy the United Textile Workers of America, and second, that the same strangle hold may be placed about the necks of the workers in the south as has been placed about their necks in Fall River, Mass.

"The workers of Fall River, as well as the workers in every other textile mill in the country, must be blind, indeed, to their own interests if they permit this group now in the south (who have linked themselves with the manufacturers of the south) to represent them when they return to Fall River."

## PAY RICH DIVIDENDS AND PAUPER WAGES

The Vacuum Oil Company, of Bayonne, N. J., a Standard Oil unit, has been forced by its workers to pay a wage scale equal to other local companies. The workers first demanded a 12 per cent increase, but they accepted the compromise.

This company is one of the most prosperous among Standard Oil affiliates. Recently it announced large stock dividends.



# COOPERATIVE NEWS



## COOPERATIVE GLOVE FACTORY

**T**HE Electrical Workers may be interested to know that the Co-operative Glove Association of Chicago is making the heavy leather work gloves used by linemen and other electrical workers. This factory was organized late in the fall of 1920 when the glove manufacturers declared for the so-called "open shop" and decided to have no further dealings with the Glove Workers Union in Chicago. The factory is located at 1710 N. Winchester Avenue and has been operating through the most difficult period through which the industry has passed. When old established glove factories were shutting down or running part time this new cooperative venture was getting started. However the Co-op factory survived the hard times and is now ready to get its share of the market. Considering that the gloves made in this shop are worn by the most highly organized group of workers, such as electricians, railroad workers, structural iron workers and shopmen, there is every reason why this factory should have enough trade to run a good sized force this year. Quality is promised in every order turned out and the best workmen are employed.

While the association was organized by union glove workers the sale of stock is not confined to these members. It is the desire of the directors and members that the consumers too shall be shareholders. The shares sell at \$10 and under the laws of Wisconsin, under which the association is incorporated, no person can own more than \$1,000 worth of stock and each shareholder is entitled to only one vote regardless of the number of shares owned. Six per cent is paid on capital stock, if earned, and after putting ten per cent into a reserve and five per cent into an educational fund the balance of profits are paid as dividends on purchases and wages.

Where the gloves are not on sale in any store in any city the trade unionists can buy through one of their members who may act as an agent or can send their order direct and buy through mail order. There is no reason why any union man should fail to support this new enterprise where he can get a union made and a co-op made glove of the best quality. The non-union factories are flooding the markets with their gloves and they still believe they can sell them to the same trade as they did when they used the union label. Remember this factory is located at 1710 North Winchester Avenue, Chicago. Write to W. T. Allinson, secretary, for further information.

Following the suggestion made by several well-wishers, we have lately reduced the par value of the shares of this company from \$50 to \$10 each and increased the total number of shares from 200 to 1,000. The capital stock remains the same, namely \$10,000, and the present owners of shares will receive five \$10 shares for each \$50 share they now hold.

The object of this change is to make it possible for every one interested in the success of the co-operative movement in general, and the Co-operative Glove Association in particular, to take as many shares as is convenient to him without assuming any burden; also, to distribute the holdings as widely as possible among not only the workers but among our customers and well-wishers as well.

We are offering these shares to our patrons, feeling that they will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to become active shareholders in the enterprise, helping to extend its influence and widen its sphere of operations without any sacrifice.

Incorporated under the excellent laws of Wisconsin, each person is limited to one hundred (100) shares. We pay six per cent on stock capital, if earned, and each shareholder, regardless of the number of shares held, is entitled to only one vote.

Established 2½ years ago at a very low period of the industry, when the so-called "open shop" drive was made throughout the country, the Co-operative Glove Association has succeeded in convincing the community and the trade that it is possible for a union co-operative factory to manufacture and sell its products, to make a reputation and to live in spite of the great difficulties encountered in its first years. We are marketing our workingmen's gloves largely to railroad men and to stores throughout the country and the name of the "Co-Op" is becoming widely known. We have a well-organized factory in a convenient location at a moderate rent. We are paying no fancy salaries to non-workers and with prosperity in the country our prospects are excellent. With larger resources we wish to extend our advertising in the leading union and trade journals.

Will you not demonstrate your faith in us by subscribing for as many shares as you can and by so doing help to make the Co-operative more conspicuously a pioneer in the dawn of the new era in industry.

Sincerely yours,

CO-OPERATIVE GLOVE  
ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

Agnes Nestor, President.  
William Nelson, Treasurer.

### SENATORS STUDY COOPERATION

Cooperation has become such an important part of the everyday life of their constituents that two United States Senators have decided the most profitable way to spend their vacations is to study the movement at first hand. So they set sail for Europe, where for three months they will visit the great cooperative institutions of England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia. The Senators are Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa and Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

At the close of his first session in Congress, Senator Brookhart gave this message to official Washington:

"It must be written that the statesmanship of the past has brought us to the verge

of destruction. The common people of the world look over this situation and then say that statesmanship has failed. Through it all they view one great economic development and point to it as the hope of the future. This is economic cooperation. It is the same simple system of business invented by the 28 poor flannel weavers of Rochdale."

Cooperators in America are fortunate in having a few statesmen whose vision stretches beyond the lobbyists' balcony and who are ready to devote months and if need be years, to the study and promotion of economic cooperation by, of, and for the common people.

### RUMANIAN PEASANTS RUN MOUNTAIN COOPERATIVES

Rumanian peasants in the mountainous districts have long been noted for their skill in timber cutting and forest management, but few have known the secret of their superior efficiency. It is because they work cooperatively, combining the advantages of their collective skill and bearing mutually the disadvantages that arise in the course of their occupation. Through their well-organized cooperative forestry societies these peasants are successfully undertaking on their own account operations of steadily increasing importance.

These Rumanian mountaineers have founded all sorts of forestry cooperatives. Some undertake the simple task of supplying their own members with firewood and timber for building purposes, some supply wood to small industries for the making of planks, staves, etc. Others are strictly

marketing societies, selling timber products in the cities. Finally, there are cooperative labor societies for timber cutting, reforestation, and forest management.

It was in 1905 that the first cooperative forestry society was organized with 28 members and but \$437 in capital. In 1921 this one cooperative had been joined by 672 others, with a total membership of 41,527. The output of these manufacturing cooperatives in 1921 was 40,000 cubic meters of sawn timber and 200,000 cubic meters of timber in the rough. In 1922 the production of prepared timber was expected to be even greater. Part of the profits earned each year is set aside in a fund for reforestation purposes. The rest is distributed to the workers of the cooperatives as a bonus added to their regular wages.

### FARMERS' COOPERATIVES SWEEP THE COUNTRY

Nine times as much cooperative selling as cooperative buying is done by the farmers of America, according to recent researches by the Department of Agriculture, reports the All-American Cooperative Commission.

Although in the course of a year cooperative purchasing amounts to many millions of dollars, it is far behind the remarkable growth of cooperative marketing. The main farmers' purchasing cooperatives comprise lumber yards, fuel yards, warehouses and stores, while others assemble orders for the purchase in car lots of fertilizers, seeds, spraying material, binder twine, and other supplies. But all these important activities are surpassed by cooperative selling. According to information compiled by the fourteenth census, 624,527 farms reported cooperative selling or buying with sales and purchases totaling \$806,599,308. Of this amount \$721,983,369, or 89.5 per cent, represented sales and 10.5 per cent represented purchases.

A quarter of all the 4,925 farmers' buying and selling cooperatives carried on a business of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 apiece during 1921. Three cooperatives managed a business of over \$10,000,000 during the year. Over 42 per cent of the cooperatives reporting were in the northwest central States, and over 29 per cent in the northeast central States. Sixty per cent of the cooperatives doing an annual business of a million dollars or more are located in the Pacific coast States. These States can claim a greater percentage of the large-scale cooperatives than any other group of States in the country.

The farmers are showing the way to the future cooperative commonwealth. And now it behooves city workers to show that they are as wise as their country comrade in securing efficient service at cost by creating their own cooperative enterprises.

**DETROIT COOPERATORS DO GREAT BAKERY BUSINESS**

A bakery employing 100 men and women, with a plant and equipment worth more than \$300,000, keeping a dozen trucks busy every day—this is the way the Polish consumers of Detroit talk cooperation. Just seven years ago a few of them got the great ambition to build up a bakery business which would provide their families with pure wholesome, and nutritious bread at cost. Today they own five flourishing cooperative enterprises as a practical monument to their ideals of democratic industry and unselfish service.

The Detroit cooperative bakery is financed entirely by the bread consumers, who subscribed to the bond issue necessary to

finance the business. Each member has only one vote in the government of the business. Six large bread ovens in the modern, sanitary pure, wholesome, and nutritious bread weekly, besides other baked goods, amounting to an average weekly business of \$7,000. The model equipment of the cooperative bakery includes even a refrigerating plant.

These Detroit cooperators also own four prosperous retail stores which distribute bread and pastry direct to the consumers. Waste is cut out all along the line, and as a result the demand for cooperative baked and marketed bread is growing by leaps and bounds.

**BEWARE OF FAKE COOPERATIVES**

The loss of over \$18,000,000 by workingmen and farmers during the past four years through investment in fraudulent organizations declaring themselves "cooperative" has evidently not yet educated the people to a point where they can detect fake cooperative organizations from true ones, warns the All-American Cooperative Commission from its headquarters in Cleveland. An organization of three slick agents are now attempting to get the people of the middle west to invest a thousand dollars each in the organization of "a chain of cooperative banks." Another group, operating under a "trustee system," is actually now collecting the hard-earned dollars of the working class for another spurious cooperative enterprise.

Scarcely a week passes, reports the Cooperative Commission, but what requests come in from people who have invested or are expecting to invest their savings at the behest of some oily-tongued stock salesman who takes advantage of the eagerness of the people for genuine cooperation in order to rob them of the savings they have collected through years of toil.

In order to protect the workers and farmers and other small investors from these fraudulent schemes, the All-American Cooperative Commission has published a leaflet entitled "How to Detect Fake Cooperatives," which it will distribute without charge to anyone addressing its Cleveland headquarters.

**LIFE IS ENDANGERED BY NEW HAVEN ROAD**

Reports by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad on its efficiencies are not indorsed by A. G. Peck, inspector Interstate Commerce Commission, in his report on conditions at this railroad's Readville shops. It is shown that life is actually endangered by the railroad continuing its lockout of shop men.

Inspector Peck calls attention to conditions that "lead to persons being seriously injured or killed."

"Our observation in the erecting shop disclosed several instances where inferior work was being performed and where work, which should have been performed, had been wilfully neglected," says the report. "Of four engines, which were on their wheels on the finishing track and were being painted, the main air reservoirs, two on each locomotive, had not been hammer tested, as evidenced by the absence of hammer marks and by the accumulation of grease and dirt on pipe fittings, supporting bolts and bands. After these instances had been directed to the attention of the officials in charge, it was found that an attempt had been made to hammer test two out of the eight reservoirs, but they

had not been turned or taken down, and only a small portion had been hammer tested.

"We endeavored to impress upon officials in charge and employees doing this work that injury and death have frequently resulted from failure of main air reservoirs."

This statement by government officials, that the New Haven is jeopardizing lives of passengers, is ignored by the public press that has given much space to contrary claims of officials of the road.

The report quotes Donovan, general foreman boiler maker, who acknowledged that lives are endangered.

"They are pressing us for power—pressure is being brought on us and a lot of things are getting by," said Foreman Donovan. "It has been hell around here since July 1 (when the strike started). You can see for yourself. I don't have to tell you. I've got about 15 of my old men back. The other men on the erecting side never had any previous railroad experience and you can imagine what I am contending with. You have to watch them all the time."



# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

There not being a whole lot to write about this month will only comment on a few of the passing events.

The U. R. boys have got their agreement up for consideration and the last I heard of it it was still being considered. Some of the officials of the U. R. can do considerable considering and they seem to have a way of never letting us know who's going to do it. They are pastmasters of the art of always sending you to some one else and trying to make you believe it was all your fault because you didn't take it up with the right party and Mr. So-and-so has charge of that. When he is seen he hasn't heard from the last gink you were sent to. But as can be expected on a job that is not signed up air-tight we have to simply wait their pleasure and like the installment collector, never give them any rest till it's all settled; and then it's time to open up a new agreement. I think they hang on to some kind of a clause that reads once a year. Anyway, they are darned good bankers. I don't see what they ever took the receivership of the U. R. for, because they generally owe their men a lot of back pay and I never heard of them paying any interest on the money they had in their keep until they had to pay it out again.

Then, too, they handled the boys' Liberty Bonds for them until they found out some one down in the office had managed to get the cash on a lot of them and something like \$10,000 was gone before they knew it. There hasn't been any big steal or scandal though here of late but it's past due. Anyway as long as it's under a receivership it's just another political job and they seem to like its protection. So you see we're not to blame because things go so slow.

The police and fire alarm boys got their little controversy off in a hurry but, of course, we vote for that particular branch of politicians so they are a little more considerate at times.

There's nothing doing on the city job though in the way of the bond issue; they have meetings pretty regularly but generally no money available is the result, as we are keeping pretty close tab on that. However we don't expect much as it will take at least a year to sell the bonds and selling gold dollars for 98 cents would prove a task right now, because people would expect them to come down sometime, and somehow the sometime when things do come down is just a little farther off.

I just ran across Brother Rapp of No. 1 and he told me "Baldy" has been sick and that's why we haven't had No. 1 in the WORKER of late. I am sorry to hear that because "Baldy" has often proved an inspiration to me, because I felt that if one of his years could always have something in it was nothing but down right neglect if I didn't, and I know we all miss his letters and hope when he reads this he will be right back on the firing line and give the spriest man in No. 1 a run for the better man. By the way, if No. 1 wants us to, we will always be glad to add anything to our letter for them until "Baldy" gets back. Just tell that red-headed business agent of ours and he can tell me.

SOLLIDAY,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let the membership at large know that Local Union No. 53 still exists and is progressing along in fine shape at present.

We have a good meeting every Tuesday night, well attended, and the brothers are really taking an interest in the general welfare of the Local, getting from two to five applications every week, and things are looking good.

All the brothers are at work, but there is not much new work in sight at present. Have had several applications for linemen out of town at good wages, but no men to send on the jobs.

Through the tireless efforts of International Representative H. S. O'Neill, Business Agent Jack Cronin, and a local committee, we have just finished negotiating a new wage agreement for a 10 per cent increase in wages with the Kansas City, Kansas, Municipal Light & Power Co., said increase being for foremen, linemen and helpers, to take effect June 1. Brothers Shephard, Lewis Emery and DeLaney formed the local committee and the local should be proud of the committee and Brothers O'Neill and Cronin for the manner in which they settled the same, also give them a hearty vote of thanks.

Also wish to state that Commissioner L. H. Chapman and Supt. Donovan, of the light department, should also have a vote of thanks for the loyalty and courtesy shown the representative and committee, also for the increase in wages. Messrs. Chapman and Donovan are two clean-cut gentlemen, and surely show the part, as attested by the manner in which the committee was



treated. They employ all union men and have little trouble on the job.

Brothers Wade and McKivett answered present at the last meeting after being under the doctor's care for the past month. Brother Wade received very bad burns on both hands and arms from a flash, and Brother McKivett needed medical attention due to an explosion in Atchison.

Brother Toothaker finally bent the Hoopie and took Brother McTamney along. Last heard of them they were in Haskell, Okla., with plenty of gas and mail pouch.

Will have to dead end I guess as I want to save room for the other locals and get this in by the 1st. Wishing the I. B. E. W. and its membership success.

Fraternally,  
JOS. CLOUGHLEY,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Wish to inform the Brotherhood that this local is not standing still. Since my last writing sixty odd good loyal members of the Shopmen's Local 717 transferred into this union. These men work for the various armature and motor repair shops in this area. The charter of Local 717 is now being held by the armature winders who work on the elevated railroad and eastern Massachusetts Railroad. These men were formerly known as "B" Department of Local 717.

Shopmen's wages were 90 cents per hour, but now that they are members of this union they will receive the prevailing rate of \$1.05 per hour for journeymen and 67½ cents for helpers, and on July 1, 1923, will receive \$1.10 and 72½ cents per hour, respectively.

Recently a conference was held by the representatives of the Building Trades Council and the officials of the Boston Elevated Railroad on the matter of a new wage scale. When this road originally signed up with the building trades unions, they agreed to always pay the prevailing rate of wages paid to men who work for the contractors. But through some misunderstanding they have failed to do this. But now the trades insist that they live up to their original agreement.

A monster repair shop is now under construction in Everett, Mass., and they no doubt will need extra men to complete this project. If they don't come through with the prevailing rate very soon this concern will have a difficult job securing additional mechanics or even holding their present employees. This road is charging a 10-cent fare and is making money and there is no reason why they can not pay the prevailing wage paid building trades mechanics in this area.

The apprenticeship committee of this union composed of Martin T. Joyce, chairman; Geo. E. Capelle and John J. Regan, had their first meeting with the appren-

ticeship committee of the employers composed of Mr. Wm. St. George, Mr. Haley, Mr. Barnes, who was unable to attend. Mr. Stanley Parker, architect, and Mr. Geo. Gunly, engineer, were also present in an advisory capacity representing Boston Building Congress.

Mr. Parker outlined the plan he thought would be applicable to our trade. No definite plan was adopted at this conference, but no doubt at our next meeting more progress will be made. Listed below are some of the suggestions offered to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee:

1—Before apprentice is assigned to work as regularly employed apprentice he shall be enrolled with the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the craft.

2—The book given to the apprentice upon his enrollment shall be his identification when officially endorsed and sealed.

3—All apprentices shall be subject to a probationary period, which shall cover the first three months of employment.

4—A full term of apprenticeship shall be four years unless the applicant is given advanced credit for previous trade experience or work at an approved school in the discretion of the joint committee or unless he fails to meet the required standards which may result in the lengthening of the term.

5—The full term of apprenticeship shall be divided into eight periods of six months each, and the apprentice shall receive his advanced rating and classification upon satisfactory completion of each period.

6—An examination shall be required of each apprentice by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee at the close of each six months' period to qualify for advancement.

7—All interchange of employment by apprentices shall be adjusted through the Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

8—The minimum wage for apprentices is established as follows:

First period of six months a certain per cent of journeyman's wage and so on for the complete eight six months' periods. During the term of apprenticeship the employer shall allow the apprentice the full regular hour wage rate for time spent in school during working hours.

9—With the cooperation of the instructor or journeyman, a complete record of the apprentice's performance shall be kept by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, being subject to examination at all reasonable times.

10—In case of dissatisfaction on the part of the employer, or the apprentice, either one has the right and privilege to appeal at any time to the committee for necessary action and adjustment.

11—Each craft must establish the ratio in a manner consistent with the organization of the craft and its needs.

12—Upon the successful completion of his apprenticeship each apprentice shall be provided with a diploma containing a state-

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ment concerning his trade experience, educational training, journeyman standing and wage rating, regularly certified by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee and countersigned by the Committee on Apprenticeship, which shall entitle him to employment on a full journeyman's basis.

On Friday evening, May 11, we held a monster reunion at the Nautical Garden ballroom and pit. About 3,000 persons attended and all had a very enjoyable evening. The members report it was the best time this local has had. That is going some, as Local Union No. 103 has the reputation of staging the best labor ball in the city. There is some talk of holding a Sunday outing down the harbor in the near future.

Congressman Frank J. McNulty was in attendance at the reunion.

Will close with best wishes to all.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. CAPELLE,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

In my last letter to the WORKER I felt that by this time we would have agreements signed up with the different companies doing business with No. 104, but nothing has come through so far, but by the first of June I think there will be something doing.

I want to impress on the brothers the need of attending all the meetings. Come, boys, and help make conditions better for all. It seems to me that the younger members would wake up to their own needs. Don't make the old war horses do all the work, just look at Larry Grant and Mike Birmingham and a few others who have been fighting for the last 35 years to better the conditions that they had to fight to obtain. Come to the front boys, put your shoulder to the wheel, show by your presence at the meetings that you are ready and willing to fight for a decent standard of wages, and conditions fit for a white man to enjoy, and then we will be contented and better all round citizens.

Fraternally,

D. A. MCGILLINAY,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Once again I will try and put Local 106 in print.

Everything in our line is moving briskly, now that the sun is shining on both sides of the fence. All of the boys are working at one thing or another. Brother Dell Green has resigned as President of the Local. He has bought a trucking business, and it keeps him on the jump night and day. To all brothers who have any carting to be done call on Brother Green and you will be promptly taken care of. Vice-president

Brother Allen Webeck is now president and Bro. B. O. Kinney is vice-president.

Bro. Paul Deuell, our present recording secretary, is soon to leave us; he is going to motor to California to live. Good luck to you, Bro. Deuell, what is our loss will be somebody's gain. Bro. Roy Lundquist, tired of traveling in single harness, so he was married on Saturday, May 19. At our last meeting he passed the cigars around. Here's wishing Brother Lundquist success in his new venture. Bro. Frank Harding, telephone trouble shooter at Randolph, met with quite a painful accident a couple of weeks ago. While coming down a pole he tried to put the fire hydrant further into the ground, but it was too solid. He is out and around now.

Brother Shears is still hobbling around with a cane. Bro. Beaumont has recovered now.

Last Monday we held a special meeting, as our agreement came back from the general office. The meeting was well attended. An able committee, consisting of Bros. B. O. Kenney, Stacey Kellar, John Crowe, Paul Deuell, Frank Ball and yours truly was appointed to confer with the contractors. Next month I hope I can make a favorable report on the same. This town is awake; that is, the local building trades council is very active in demanding the Building Trades card.

Some of the jobs they absolutely refuse to work on when a non-union electrician is working. We are getting good support from the Building Trades, and as we expect Bro. McCadden in here in the near future, Local 106 will probably be back to the strength that she should be. We have one brother from Local No. 3 now working in our jurisdiction on one of the new high schools, so we know that that will be O. K.

The Modeling Clothing Co. on Main Street is handling a complete line of union made clothing, so the brothers won't have the excuse now they don't know where to buy union made goods bearing the label. Demand the label at all time, it creates a demand for union workmen and in that way helps all other crafts. If all the people that carry union cards would be union members instead of card members we could control the situation and be as strong if not stronger than the employers. Ask for union made goods at all times.

The new by-laws of Local 106 are now in full force so it behooves all the members to get a copy and note the changes. I understand that the president intends to enforce them. We have two members to be taken in next Monday and a couple of more applications pending the action of the examining board.

Well, I will get on and drive now and let somebody else spread for a while.

Wishing all the members of the I. B. E. W. every success, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

W. R. M.,  
Press Secretary, No. 106.

**L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS**

Editor:

Local No. 113 has been one of those few remaining Locals that have finally reached an agreement for the ensuing year, and secured a raise of 12 1-2 cents per hour, giving us back the \$9.00 scale.

During these controversies there is always that diligent self-interest coming to the fore on the part of all concerned, and technicalities are indulged in, to weave a web about these agreements, whereby the interest of one or another is safeguarded. However, there seems to be a tendency to rely on a spirit of cooperation and unity, but from past precedents comes the song of the times that were, and the non-progressives let their minds turn backward to pictures of the days of long ago, and say why so and so used to be, and if precedents have been established, why change them? Such is the cry of the ages, and prolong the agony of advancement.

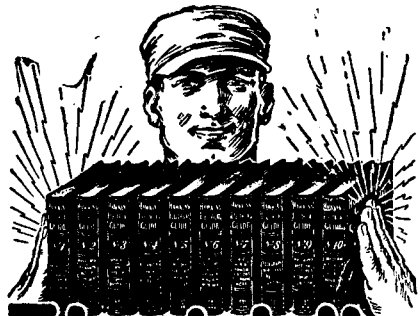
As long as man exists on the crust of this earth, and regardless of the height of our seeming perfect civilization, or greater achievements, there will always be men among us as criers in the wilderness, calling upon their fellows to advance, go onward, there is no place to stand still; no neutral ground, and such men are human benefactors, and we have the opposite of those who avail themselves of all the precedents of the past to be declared the governing principles of the present, and all the future. Such are the greater and lesser sons of man. Some see and feel, and others do neither. Much less do they comprehend the march upward.

So we have such difficulties in effecting wage agreements, and many of the minor things that affect all often times vitally are prolonged to the extent, that separation, resulting in open shop movements, arises to mar the smooth sea of industrial peace. But why cry, as we do concerning these troubles? They are only ripples on the surface, and so the stronger we are, the more patient we become, the more considerate of others, speak kindly, be gentle, convincing, persistent in right, and banish the wrong; the earlier shall we close the gap of hate that grew in the last one and one-half years of our labor troubles.

As long as our fellows do not recognize the forward movement in everything we see, from the progress in plant culture to the mighty wave of present industrial perfection, there is strife over these interests involved. The least progress that has been shown is in the mind of man toward cooperation, brotherly understanding, and humanely feeling, but these faculties will develop later; so as electrical workers let us do our utmost to foster and encourage others along this line.

Say, brothers, how about the home for old soldiers, our National Home? How about the growth of many other institutions that are growing steadily and caring for their own as a father does his child? Do we feel

our own International should be vitally concerned in its great family? We, who are the spine and back of the great organization, doing all within our power to assist national officers are truly big enough to care for the fostering of a home for our Brotherhood. Where are you who once had the pep of youth and now see with a clearer eye the need of coming years? If age brings wisdom, and no doubt it does, and it only comes through suffering, we feel the hour for the relief of anguish and misery is to give relief and succor to those unfortunate ones and fill a void with good. As before said, let us be progressives and not "past precedenters." Where are the voices of yea,



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yea to the cause? Let us hear from the brothers.

We have lost three of our brothers. The Prophet Wood went to Salt Lake, and Clark trekked west across the sands to the setting sun. Guantt went north on an expedition toward the northern lights. We wish each a pleasant journey and a store house of experience. The war horses do remain to assist the cause. Our Eddie, that faithful, as only the few are known, a right hand bower, graces this portal of secretariat, and Old Tom, the financial secretary, holds to his masterly ability with the books and gathering in the shekels. Bro. A. A. Stanton, oh, the woods never grew a tree that became as stalwart, true and abiding as he, our treasurer. Bro. G. W. Smith, our technician, a safeguard on all questions arising that are in the least questionable, graces our L. U. and arises to all constitutional controversies, and I might mention others if space permitted, but let the mighty rise, the sun does not set much farther west than here, and on much less a more congenial bunch of men. Our helpers are the making of a bunch of real doctors of electrical ills. Doctors of E. Is., and some day may become the real wisdom spreaders of our future International Brotherhood.

Here's hearing from the brothers on the National Home, and also to keep the home fires burning.

W. A. LOBBEY,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Editor:

Local 122 is still on the map, though we have not appeared in these columns for some time. Great Falls is busy and hustling this spring, and the spring rains seem to give promise of better times for Montana in general. Here's hoping the long period of droughts is really broken, and that '23 spells skidoo to hard times.

The Montana Power Company gave their men a raise recently, with an eighteen

months' contract at the new figure. The Anaconda boys received only half that large a raise, but are hoping to get the other half soon.

The big item of news interest in Great Falls is the coming Dempsey-Gibbons bout at Shelby. With Dempsey established in training quarters at Great Falls Park, and giving daily exhibitions with his sparring partners, Great Falls fans are having a splendid opportunity to get acquainted with the ability and methods of the champion, and the conviction is growing daily that the battle at Shelby on the Fourth is to be one of the greatest ever witnessed.

International Vice President T. C. Vickers and District Agent Thomas visited the local recently, bringing us a rousing message of good-will and encouragement. These visits are a strong factor in promoting good fellowship and fraternity among the locals. Come again soon, brothers.

Yours fraternally,

G. P. HURST,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 129, ELYRIA, OHIO

Editor:

Just a few lines from Local 129 that we would like to have published in the WORKER.

As press agent for Local Union 129 I am a joke, but since the last few days have passed things have taken a slight turn to the right for Local Union 129. First, after two years of see-sawing with the electrical men of our city, we finally obtained a settlement with them, and with them all, too! We got just about all we asked for with the exception of wages, which we had to accept at five cents per hour less than we asked for, but all in all the Local Union is very much satisfied as far as I can see, so now if our local banks take the lid off their loan department and lets loose with some of the surplus they have on hand there will be much work for all of us, but just at present our business agent has a job on his hands to keep them all busy. In fact, he's not packing the nose bag himself just now. Well, he is a car owner and they don't have to worry much because if they are hard pressed they can unload the old bus and have a little cash. If you are in doubt as to the brother I mean, it's Harry Lauer.

Now back to a little inside dope. The last two years has put Local Union 129 in the limelight in this respect. We have been shot at, arrested, starved half to death, walked the byways, been in court, i. e. (injunction) and about everything else you can imagine, and also several of our brothers have lost some of their dear ones at the call of the Almighty and still we have a charter at Elyria with but one and only one meaning—In unity there is strength. I would not declare myself at a meeting, but I will say it in our official JOURNAL that Local Union 129 though few in number are

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the best and most loyal men I've come in contact with in many years. They have been true to our cause. They have made money loans so they could survive, and today they all feel proud that not a sign of disloyalty shall confront them in the future. Now, as press agent for Local Union 129 and a poor one at that, and glancing over the last two years, then giving our paid-up members the once over, I can't help but give them all the praise and honor in the world.

While I have this splendid opportunity I would like to hear from every brother in the United States as to the use and establishment of a universal card. If the men only knew the inside value of this as other crafts see it they would not hesitate for one moment to advocate its passage now. I for one would never have the chance to use it, but for the many single members throughout the land it would be a wonderful help. In seeking new members we hear this: Well, if I join here I can't work in so and so; it's a bar to increased membership; it holds men down to a one job proposition; it prevents them from gaining experience from other places, and it's not an act of justice. If I belong to Local Union No. —, pay dues into International Office and for some reason I leave Local Union No. —, go to another city, their Local Union No. — won't let me work because they have a few men who are not employed. While my card may be years older than some of these men, I can't work in Local Union No. — city. I would like to hear other points on this.

Well as to the present conditions around Local Union 129, things look good for this summer and I feel safe in saying that all our members will be kept busy, unless it's Monte F. —, who has joined the Anglers Club, or Puddly, who might lose a day at hay time, and if Slim Miller gets in from South Lorain by 8 o'clock all will be fine until next fall. While I think of it, at our last meeting we decided to have some kind of entertainment. A dance was the thing most of the brothers wanted. Now these are some of the sincere and honest objections some of the brothers put up against a dance. Our president, Cuck Saures said, "I used to be a lineman and now look how I walk." Simms said, "I was raised on a farm and in case I would see a shadow on the floor I would jump over it for a furrow." Scrubby Horton can't see well and said his presence would make it uncomfortable. Gus' Youngberg said, "My new baby girl is just learning to ta! ta! What in 'el does that mean? Anyway, he got by with it. Tucker said he never saw a monkey on the dance floor in his life, so he got by just wonderfully, and Harry Sauer can't leave his Chivvy in the garage long enough to shake a leg, so with all these objections we called it off and next month I will try to let you all know what we did instead of said dance. If you notice a fine against

L. J. Myers from Local Union 129, that's me, so I'll say good night.

Everlastingly Local Union 129.

L. J. M.  
Press Agent.

## L. U. NO. 182, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Brother workers, this little letter might not look interesting to you at first glance, but if you will read between the lines you might find something for discussion. There is considerable agitation in Chicago at the present time about closing up the river and putting stationary bridges across the main canal, closing the river to large ships and making it a sewer or a village creek. Now what do you think of it when you read in the papers every day about large cities spending millions of dollars building large ship canals? At present there is a great deal of talk and action.

The railroads are inadequate to carry the commodities of life to the markets of the world and the exorbitant prices of the railroads rob the farmers and the people of just profits. Just this month, May 30, in an editorial in the Chicago Evening Journal, it stated that transportation by boat was the only hope for the people and the farm to get goods delivered at a fair price in which both would profit. What has made

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countries prosper? Ask England and she will say the Manchester and Liverpool Canal; Germany, the Rhine; America, the Welland Canal. Ask the native Chicagoan and he will tell you with pride that great river which Marquette and Joliet discovered made Chicago the greatest commercial and railroad center of all the world. Now I will ask you what those waterways have done for the craft? Wherever there is a great navigable stream, you will see competition between corporations to see which one can build the largest electric plant. They do not go to village streams or sewers to build, but go to great commercial streams, which are improved for navigation. At present Illinois is spending millions on the deep waterways to connect the Gulf and the Great Lakes, and meet all competitors with the St. Lawrence-Gulf project, so the western farmers of the Mississippi valley can ship their grain products to all the markets of the world without being robbed. I say from a military standpoint it is the only salvation of this country in case of a war with England or Japan, for we would have to use the Gulf to the Lakes stream to get our goods into the Mississippi river so as to send them east up the Ohio, west up Missouri and Arkansas. We would not have time to see car loads of coal and iron standing on side tracks month after month, for they would be at our very doors and we would need no reformers, for we would have to meet them and be prepared to fight, not talk. Some of the profiteers and bondholders will tell you to have no fear. But "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." So let us all get together and demand that the Chicago river be improved instead of destroyed and make the grand U. S. A. the greatest manufacturing and transportation country in the world. That will mean the richest, most peaceful, and her men the same as of old—the most courageous and determined in the world.

JAMES P. GLEESON,  
Press Agent.

### L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor:

Well, brothers, news around here is still on the bum, and work is just the same, but we are in hopes that work will pick up soon and if it does you will sure hear from 188. We did not have much luck with the new members we were trying to get in, but Brother Goble will be with us soon and I hope that with him here and our help we will be able to round up those old members of Local 543, but brothers, it is going to be some job.

Our picnic that we had on May 7th was a big success if I must say it myself, but we had to work mighty hard to do it. With Brother Clayton as ticket collector at the gate, Brother Sease at the Country Store, Brothers King and Jones on the electrical spots and display in the hall, Warren at the candy wheel, Williams at the soft drink

stand, Corby helping at the different places with myself, we made a pretty good sum for our sick fund. Our lady folks worked hard for our success, standing at their posts from 2 p. m. until midnight.

Brother Taylor, of L. U. No. 323, from West Palm Beach, Fla., was in town for a little while not long ago, and Brother Corby gave him the glad hand for L. U. No. 188.

Nothing new, brothers, so I had better wind up for a while. With best of wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternally,  
J. J. BARRINEAU,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

At a glance—

You see them among the merry groups which clutter up Vine Street's curbs. They seem to live apart from the rest of the world. A determined expression occasionally appears upon their faces. They have invested anything from three to twelve dollars for these new straws and will wear them regardless of weather conditions.

I noted the first one on May 3. It had long since lost its sparkle and original pep by one or perhaps two seasons' previous wear. Its present owner was anything but a Fifth Avenue fashion plate—the remainder of his outfit must have been made to order by Omar, the tentmaker. To him, however, we present the concrete gumdrop for opening the season.

The exceptionally cold spring weather fails to check the plans of many. The Manhattan Beach of Dayton, Ky., opened its season to an immense crowd of merry makers, with an open-air dance on the night of May 8 with the weather so severe and cold that the following day we were greeted with one of the heaviest snow storms of the winter.

Rollman's new twelve-story structure at Fifth and Vine has been roughed in to the top. Quite a thrill was experienced by hundreds who stopped during a Saturday lunch hour to witness the hoisting to the roof of the elevator equipment. A steeple jack furnished the thrills, having been employed by the rigging company to accompany each piece of machinery on its upward journey.

The old corner clock which for many years served so faithfully at Leininger's corner, Sixth and Vine, has recently been replaced by a more modern electric sign. This change will be quite noticeable to many who are caught in the golden web of Vine Street's light.

A music store on West Fourth Street advertises in a most pleasing manner. A young Miss of not over 18, in gymnastic attire, does physical culture stunts in the show window. Much congestion on sidewalks. Quite a contrast is the human skeleton on exhibition at Max-Wolchers, on Sixth Street which must be several hundred



years old but well preserved. I have passed this place many times but have yet to note any congestion in traffic.

Met Slater and his wife on a shopping tour, each one attempting to select for the other a remembrance for their thirty-first wedding anniversary. I agreed with the Missus that thirty-one years was a long time to spend with Bill.

At 906 Race Street, a couple of blocks above the heart of Cincy's shopping district, there is a tea shop conducted by a very mild mannered oriental who constantly puffs a cigarette. He speaks very brokenly and seems to be badly affected by the hard use of opium. One morning recently about 2 o'clock the police staged a raid on the place which netted them from 15 to 20 orientals who were participants in one of the fastest crap games on record. How many would have guessed that this was a really-modern tea shop. As I write I am doing time in Covington. A ten-minute car ride from Cincy's grand terminal. If you expect a progressive city you are disappointed upon reaching Covington. Down Madison Avenue and over Pike Street, the heart of their business district, an occasional new structure can be seen under way. Very little if any remodeling is noticeable and heavens knows it is needed badly. Very little business is transacted during the day, although some of the houses have been continuing in their present business for years. A small, wiry, gray-haired Italian whose earthly possessions consisted of a grind-organ and monkey offered sufficient entertainment during lunch hour at Fifth and Madison to attract mostly anyone within hearing distance. Particularly noticeable are the many youths and young men who spend their entire day in the pool rooms. There is a touch of refinement connected with the majority. They are invariably well dressed, agreeable and polished. They are willing to take a chance on anything except work. Their specialty is playing the toughest game in the world—the ponies—for the smallest stakes. Their winnings are extremely small and far between. They are the dreamers whose dreams rarely come true. The menace of tomorrow is always with them but they never complain. Each one figures that some day he will make a big killing and retire. It may be that they are foolish but they are not welchers.

The average autoist heading toward the bridge seems to be stepping on the gas as far as the law will permit—possibly a frantic desire to once more reach good old Cincy and normalcy.

Fraternally yours,

E. S.

**L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.**  
Editor:

Just a few lines to the WORKER this month to let you all know we are still doing business at the same place.

Bro. E. H. Charlesworth and wife will tour the northwest in a Ford coupe.

Nothing new has happened around here except the best employer in the world, namely Edwin W. Robertson, treasurer of the Columbia Railway, Gas and Electric Company and owner, gave the Salvation Army \$20,000 to build a home.

I am sending a copy of the Columbia Record of May 25 and am asking the International Secretary to have it photographed and reproduced in our Journal. My reason for this is we wish all the brotherhoods to know what a big-hearted man he is. That's the reason strikes or lockouts are unknown to the electrical workers here—Columbia, S. C.



**EDWIN W. ROBERTSON**

Edwin W. Robertson, Treasurer of The Columbia Railway Gas & Electric Company, who recently gave \$20,000 to the Salvation Army home campaign in Columbia, is one of those employers who appreciate the efforts of their employees, and believe in agreement rather than disagreement.

A large number of members of Local 382, of Columbia, S. C., are employed by Mr. Robertson's company, and the absence of industrial trouble is the greatest tribute that can be paid to Mr. Robertson's views on the matter of industrial relationship.

Many times have you read in this Journal the name of Mr. Edwin W. Robertson and we call him "Uncle Ed." That's his name among the boys. When anything goes wrong we say, "That's all right; Uncle Ed will straighten it out;" and he does.

The writer will be disappointed unless he can see a reproduced copy of the Columbia Record of May 25, 1923, in this JOURNAL. Unless it is published we are going to turn loose a thirty-day bombardment to the International Secretary. However, nothing more will be said at this writing. Now who wants to work for this man?

Notice is hereby given to all brothers not to come this way, as there is nothing going on in the building trades.

Brother Felix B. Green has been elected financial secretary to fill the place of Bro. R. H. Warrell. The writer understands he is indebted to the WORKER, but keep on reading and I'll put it in here in time. I don't care who reads what I write I only wish I could write more. But there is one sure thing, if you want to know what is going on in the hall you will have to come every Tuesday night, as I don't care to tell anything on the outside. Something doing every Tuesday night at the hall. Come and find out what it is. Keep watching these articles each month.

Local Union 188, we look for you each month. Come again and make it longer each month. You can fill up the JOURNAL each month telling us the water is salty.

Faternally yours,

L. A. SMITH,  
Press Secretary.



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## L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let the Brotherhood know that L. U. No. 443 is still at the same old stand.

All members are working and we expect some line work this summer, but it has not started as yet. Will let the brothers know when it gets right. Now, brothers, Bro. L. A. Smith, of L. U. 382, sounds a warning that should make the members sit up and take notice at it is a fact that as soon as there is a dollar in the treasury that some one that does not attend meetings regular and help get the money in the treasury will jump up and move that a donation be made or that some brother be loaned some money. Now, brothers, when you elect officers put a watch dog in as treasurer, not because he is a good fellow, but because he is capable, and in the office of financial secretary put in a man that will attend to the job as that is one of the most important offices in the L. U.

Also, Bro. H. B. Lockwood, of L. U. 241, sounds the keynote of getting anything from the contractors; when they know that the rank and file are attending meetings and helping run the organization, they know there is something back of any demand made.

Now, brothers, I would like to see the I. O. take another step forward, since the insurance plan has proven a success, to start a plan for a home for the old and disabled members, as a good many of the members have no one to look after them when they get disabled or too old to work.

Now, one thing more, and that is the most important and effective weapon we have to fight the open shop, the Union Label. If every member will demand the Union Label on everything that they buy, you will not only help yourself, but help every union man and woman in the U. S. A. If you can't get the label in your home town write to John J. Manning, secretary, Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., Washington, D. C., for the little book that tells who makes goods with the Union Label. And to wind up let's every one get busy and organize. Hoping that this gets by the editor, I am,

Faternally,

E. A. WOODWORTH,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 485, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Editor:

It is like ancient history to hear of a write-up from this local. Every month I read the WORKER I find No. 485 among the missing. I am not the regular press secretary, but he does not fulfill his obligation, so these few lines will fill in the vacancy.

The boys in the Tri-Cities are enjoying the one dollar increase which began May 1st, which brings the scale of an hour labor

easy to figure, every hour a buck, and sometimes more. We have completed the new agreement, which I think has been well improved by our Business Agent and committee, and has been signed by the contractors without loss of time.

Most all the boys are working on several small jobs and new houses. Nothing large in the building line is expected this summer.

Next month is election of officers, which the brothers can make another year's selection, as I think, they were well satisfied this past year.

Most all of the boys have kept pretty well, except sickness in their families.

April 19th Local No. 635, of Davenport, Iowa, and our Local No. 485, gave a banquet at the New Leclair Hotel, Moline, Ill. The guests were the Business Agent of each building craft, and our vice-president. Bro. H. H. Broach gave us a very interesting talk on economic conditions of our country on a few hours stop-over, going to Omaha, Neb. Our business agent, Bro. Hans Johnson, was toastmaster of the evening, but you know we kind of high classed him as he was a little stage frightened, and lost his speech.

Our entertainment was engaged and managed by Brother Skelly, and I'll say he sure delivered the goods. We are all proud that Brother Skelly's family has some of the highest class entertainers in this section of the country today.

If you visit the Tri-Cities you may locate our business agent at his office, 200-201 Industrial Home Bldg., Rock Island. Meeting nights are first and third Fridays in the same building. Will close, wishing all locals the best of success in their new agreements.

Your truly,

G. O. WILSON.

L. U. NO. 501, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Editor:

In order to give the brothers an idea of how busy things are around here, I might say that we don't know whether to burst out laughing or burst out crying, or just burst. The reason for feeling this way is not hooch nor is it radio, but just because of the way our beautiful trade is going to the dogs.

It is being fed to these animals by guys known as bootleggers, shoe stringers, pushers, rushers, jugglers, vest pocketers, pick pockets and all manner of end guys.

The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, are all electrical contractors and electricians, now; they are all in the game, stripped to the waist and choking hell out of it.

You will find them in the parks and on street corners beating tin cans and shouting, "We wire your place for nothing and throw the fixtures into the bargain. Take a chance; step up here and get something for nothing."

Some outsiders say it is some new sect or religion. Others say they are actors, rehearsing for that great play "Dante's Inferno."

Well, anyhow, they have the regular electricians and bosses up a tree; and mind you, they are throwing stones and bricks at them.

Now, boys, take the advice of one of your own kind and look out for these fellows. Don't go near them without a club or something in your hand. You will know them by their long yellow teeth, broken finger nails, and half monkey brain. If they bite you you will get blood poison sure.

It's an old saying and a true one, "If we don't hang together we will hang separately."

Fraternally yours,

JOS. CHAMBERS,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Again we are to appear in the WORKER for the benefit of our brothers and others who are interested.

On the 24th of May we were surprised, and not so much, to hear the good news that came to our ears, that we were to have a new commanding officer at this big job, Wilson Dam.

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Lieut.-Col. Spalding, of Seattle, Wash., just from the War Engineers College, was presented to us, relieving Col. W. J. Barden of his duties. We understand that Col. Barden is to report at Seattle, Wash., as District Engineer. I don't know whether anyone cried on account of Col. Barden leaving or not, but I can say that I did not see any tears shed.

From all appearance this man Spalding seems to be a hard boiled egg, but you know us fellows down here crawl all over these rocks looking for that type of a man.

Col. Spalding has opened up his heart to the common labor, they are to get \$3.00 and \$3.20 per day, starting June 1st. Thanks to him for that. If anyone in the world needs a fair living it is the common labor; don't you agree with me on that? We feel sure that he will do unto us as he has done unto others.

Outside of this job there is not much work going on in this district at present, but if Henry Ford is the fortunate possessor of this dam and power units look out, there will be something doing here for everyone that wants to work.

Now that we have at our head a good commanding force, with Lieut.-Col. Spalding commanding officer, Major Celleyhan commanding officer of construction division No. 1 and Major J. S. Butler commanding officer of construction division No. 2, we are to make progress on this great dam.

---

## Ford Runs 57 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

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A new automatic vaporizer and decarbonizer, which in actual test has increased the power and mileage of Fords from 25 to 50 per cent and at the same time removes every particle of carbon from the cylinders is the proud achievement of John A. Stransky, 3836 South Main Street, Pukwana, South Dakota. A remarkable feature of this simple and inexpensive device is that its action is governed entirely by the motor. It is slipped between the carburetor and intake manifold and can be installed by anyone in five minutes without drilling or tapping. With it attached, Ford cars have made from 40 to 57 miles on one gallon of gasoline. Mr. Stransky wants to place a few of these devices on cars in this territory and has a very liberal offer to make to anyone who is able to handle the business which is sure to be created wherever this marvelous little device is demonstrated. If you want to try one entirely at his risk send him your name and address today.—Adv.

A correction of my last letter:

The officers of our Local Union No. 558 are: Bro. T. M. Pope, president; W. L. Smith, vice-president; C. E. Anderson, financial secretary; A. C. Wade, treasurer; E. T. Kimble, recording secretary; W. T. Broadfoot, inspector; C. E. Allen, foreman.

Officers in charge Electrical Department, Wilson Dam:

Mr. W. W. Mason, Electrical Engineer; Brother Semeral, general foreman construction division No. 1, north side; Brother J. D. Sharp, general foreman construction division No. 2, south side power house.

Yours very truly,  
Press Secretary, L. U. No. 558.

### L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

Editor:

We will agree the daily press has and is saying a whole lot about our city and county, and suppose the membership at large are wondering if Local Union 697 is still up and doing. All of which am pleased to state is true and always will as long as its members will stand up and give that unselfish support and cooperation.

We are glad to say the season looks good before us for a lot of building, and with only a few crafts that are having a little difficulty in their wage agreements, everything is fine.

When one stops to realize what this Calumet district is and finds a ninety-nine per cent organization in our craft, as well as building trades throughout, it takes lots of hard work to keep and maintain these conditions.

In conclusion will say Local Union 697 had a get-together meeting the night of April 27th and every member present spent a very enjoyable evening.

With best wishes to the members of the I. B. E. W. and its officers.

Fraternally yours,

RAY ABBOTT,  
Business Agent.

### L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:

Houston, Texas, has received considerable newspaper publicity of late, owing to the fact that the building permits ran pretty high here for a month or two, and the editors of the various papers lost no time in spreading the news broadcast over the country. Many people will doubtless be misled by these big building write-ups and think all they have to do is come to Houston and fall into a good job. If a large number of workmen and their families do come here, it certainly will make business good for the real estate boomers and rent sharks, who already have things pretty much their own way, owing to the scarcity of houses and high costs of building material.

Houston has had a surplus of labor for the past year or so, and we would like to see the idle men who are already here put

to work before any more come to make matters worse. This Local Union still has members on the loafing list, and while we have always tried to be fair to traveling brothers we wish them to also be fair with us, and not come here until there is work for them. We are faced with an ever increasing cost of living, high rents, etc., and will doubtless have to raise our wage scale in the near future to meet these increases in our expenses. Until work picks up, and those who are already here are working reasonably steady, it would seem foolish for others to try to come here and live on half time or less, as some are doing now.

Should the time come when we can supply work for more men, we will certainly let the Brotherhood know about it. We hope any brothers who have thought seriously of coming to Houston will communicate with us before making the trip. We will gladly give you the correct information, if it is asked for under the seal of your Local Union.

Faternally,

OTTO DEAN,

Press Secretary, L. U. No. 716.

## L. U. NO. 735, BURLINGTON, IOWA

Editor:

After being aired out by a visiting brother at the last regular meeting about never seeing a letter in the WORKER from Burlington, Iowa, Local No. 735, I decided that it was about time to put our Local on the map, or at the least try it.

Ours being a mixed local, we have the railroad shop boys, and believe me we still have a strike on here. If you don't believe it drop in on us some regular meeting night. You'll not find it a dead issue, and they're going to win.

But I'll truthfully say that we did lose five that went back, but those, during the first few months. But the rest of the boys are real honest to God union men and they will stick with the rest of you railroad men.

Building Trades are going fine here this year. No labor troubles and everything is harmony. Besides a number of new homes going up there is a seven-story wing addition to the Burlington Hotel, a large furniture warehouse, new City Hall, and a few business houses, which enables us to place some of the railroad shop boys.

Our delegate to the State Convention at Ft. Madison came back with the report that they had a very successful meeting, and he is full of a lot of good information that he gathered up at the Prison City. But he says if it had been left to the electrical workers to make it a success it would have been a failure, as there were but three from the whole state: Bro. Geo. Teidan, Local 735, Burlington; Bro. Payne, Local 405, Cedar Rapids, and the other brother our delegate failed to get in touch with.

We also sent two alternates from No. 735. Let's get together brothers, and put it over big next year at Waterloo.

We are working on a proposition to send a delegate to the National Convention at Montreal. Having been in that burg myself last year, I think I'll try to draw that trip myself. They have a good brand of pale ale.

Now, brothers, I don't want to weary you with too much of this static, for I may want to come back again some time, so I'll now ground my antenna.

With the very best wishes from Local No. 735, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

P. F. WICKHART,

Press Secretary.

## CONFLICTING VERDICTS DAZE BENCH AND BAR

In an effort to extricate courts from their maze of bewildering and contradictory decisions, 400 judges and lawyers organized the American law institute at a meeting in Washington, D. C. Elihu Root was elected honorary president, and George W. Wickersham, former attorney-general of the United States was elected president.

Much was said about the need to simplify and clarify the law. Some of the discussions sounded as though the new organization was intended to take over the functions of the nation's lawmaking bodies. Former Governor Hadley, however, reminded the judges and lawyers that the trouble is in themselves. He said if something is not done "we will be lost in the jungle of conflicting and confusing decisions."

In a report to the meeting, a committee headed by Elihu Root said the ignorance of those who are supposed to expound the law "makes it impossible to advise persons of their rights." The most serious consequences of these defects is that they create a lack

of respect for law, resulting in undermining the moral fabric of the community and is a cause for anti-social movements, it was stated.

The committee said its investigation shows that among the causes of the law's uncertainty are: Lack of agreement among the legal profession upon the fundamental principles of the common law; lack of precision in the use of legal terms; conflicting and badly-drawn statutory provisions; attempts to distinguish between two cases where the facts present no distinction; the great volume of recorded decisions; the ignorance of judges and lawyers, and the number and nature of novel legal cases.

In his address at the banquet, following the establishment of the American Law Institute, Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court, ignored this scorching indictment of the judges and the lawyers, and blamed legislatures for present conditions. He said courts should have more power.



# MISCELLANEOUS



## SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

By GEO. W. WOOMER

We have now passed the eleventh month of our strike and it finds the shopmen on the Pennsylvania more determined than ever, if that be possible, to continue the fight until the Pennsylvania agrees to accept the principle of Decision 218 of the Railroad Labor Board and grants to the employees the right to select their own representatives in their own way.

We have been glad to note that during the past months some of the so-called hard boiled roads have been forced to settle with their shopmen. Without a doubt more will be falling in line soon as they are finding it a difficult job to secure scabs, especially at the present wages. In an effort to overcome this point, and at the same time boost the stock of their company unions, some of the roads have granted a small increase, on the Pennsylvania it was three cents per hour.

All arrangements for the company union elections to be held on May 21st were completed before the raise was announced, but from reports received it evidently did not have the desired effect as many of the scabs, loyal and otherwise, would not have anything to do with the election. They found it necessary to forego some of the election requirements as many of the so-called committeemen were unable to get signers for their petition to have their name placed on the ballot.

It is interesting to note the frantic efforts of railroad officials all over the country trying to convince the dear public that the Transportation Act is the very last word in railroad legislation and that it should not be touched. There is no meeting too small for them to send some big official to, and you can find their propaganda in all kinds of periodicals. They have only discovered how good the Transportation Act is for them since the election of November, 1922. Prior to that time they were suggesting changes to vari-

ous sections, but since the progressive Congressmen and Senators have suggested some real changes in the interest of the employees and the public, they have decided to retain it as it is, or at least try to retain it, which is going to be some job. The entire Act should be repealed, and no doubt will be, during the next session of Congress.

Some time after receipt of the Supreme Court's decision in the Pennsylvania case the Labor Board requested President Rea to advise them as to the railroad's intention regarding application of Decision 218. In Mr. Rea's reply of April 25th, he infers that the reason for not complying is that conditions have changed since the date the decision was rendered in that System Federation No. 90 had gone on strike illegally and therefore had no right to be considered in the dealings with the employees; that it would have been different if there had not been a strike.

The Board, in an effort to determine how much that statement really meant, took up the case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks which is identical with that of System Federation No. 90, except that the Clerks are not on strike. Mr. Rea was requested to attend a hearing to be held May 21st under the provisions of Section 313 of the Transportation Act. He refused to appear but under threat of subpoena he agreed to appear for a hearing May 28th. In his statement to the Board on that date he showed clearly that the matter of being on strike or not on strike had nothing to do with their attitude and that they intended to continue the company union and disregard the orders of the Board and the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Board.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel." Evidently that word is not very well known among railroad officials, especially Pennsylvania officials.

## U. S. HIGH-PAID LABOR LEADS WORLD OUTPUT

American wage workers are not paid high wages, when the productivity is considered, said Julius Klein of the United States Department of Commerce, speaking to the merchants and manufacturers association. Mr. Klein is connected with the foreign and domestic bureau of the department.

The speaker declared that with an equal number of employees, an American plant can turn out at least four times the output

of a like establishment in Europe, so that the higher pay here is more than absorbed. American coal mines, he said, are about seven to two in efficiency as compared with the mines of Europe.

Due to improved machinery and increased efficiency, American labor has a lower net cost than labor on the other side of the Atlantic, he said.

## COURTS USURP LEGISLATURE'S FUNCTIONS

**The Thirteenth of a Series of Comments by a New York Supreme Court Justice  
On Our Courts and Their Power**

By JOHN R. FORD, Justice, New York State Supreme Court

Our criticism is not leveled at the courts in their capacity as arbiters in controversies involving personal rights but only in the exercise of the usurped power to decide political questions which rightfully belong to the domain of legislation. Clinging to the shore in quiet back waters, the judges are insensible to the turbulent rush of the mighty stream of human activities and least of all qualified to understand the multifarious relationships and conditions of industrial affairs or the complicated problems which grow out of them. Those questions should be dealt with by legislatures composed of the responsible representatives of the people under the free play of public opinion. For public sentiment in the long run will rule the country just as the founders of the government intended it should.

There is a more ominous feature in the tendency of the judiciary to legislate for the people. The simple fact is that of all departments of government the judiciary has been looked after by the interests. Their influential lawyers have faithfully sought to get "safe" judges on the bench. That is "safe" as Wall Street understands the term. Particularly have they been successful in procuring the appointment of "safe" Federal judges. Consider the line of presidents we have had during the past century. Think of the baleful forces through which some of them were nominated and elected. Ponder on the malign influences which surrounded them in office and operated upon their minds in respect of all judicial appointments. Is it any wonder that we have a "safe" Federal Judiciary? And the judges they appointed are in office for life and wholly ir-

responsible to the people over whom they presume to exercise sovereign power. And this in a government of, by, and for the people! Verily is eternal vigilance the price of liberty.

When I read Chief Justice Taft's bold utterance of independence of the popular will as expressed by Congress, I thought of that haughty manifesto issued by Henry VIII to his subdued subjects after their poor attempt at rebellion against his cruel oppression. He told them, as related by Hume, that they ought no more to pretend giving a judgment with regard to government than a blind man with regard to colors. "And we," he added, "with our whole council, think it right strange that ye, who are but brutes and inexpert folk, do take upon you to appoint us who be meet or not for our council."

Some years ago no less an authority than Justice Harlan, one of the ablest men who ever graced the Supreme Court bench, declared:

"When the American people come to the conclusion that the judiciary of this land is usurping to itself the functions of the legislative department of the Government, and by judicial construction only is declaring what should be the public policy of the United States, we will find trouble. Ninety millions of people—all sorts of people with all sorts of opinions—are not going to submit to the usurpation by the judiciary of the functions of other departments of the Government and the power on its part to declare what is the public policy of the United States."

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## CHICAGO PRESSMEN'S LOCAL REJOINS INTERNATIONAL AND WITH-DRAWS ALL LITIGATION

By International News Service

Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor have been advised of the ending of litigation against the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union by Chicago Local Union No. 3.

This outcome of a case that has been before the public for more than two years is particularly a vindication for President George L. Berry. With united forces President Berry now is heading a membership drive to bring the membership up to 50,000 and to have a net balance in interest-paying bonds of \$500,000 by January 1, 1924.

In the President's letter, published in the May issue of the Pressman, official organ of the International Union, the following basis of agreement is set forth, the withdrawal of the litigation having been by voluntary action of Chicago Local No. 3:

"The settlement of differences between the International Union and the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 will bring to every trade-unionist in America a feeling of genuine satisfaction. The Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 has been out of the International Union for several years—at least, this was the decision of two past conventions of the International body. The Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 likewise had secured two injunctions against the Board of Directors of the International Union in federal courts of Illinois and Tennessee. In one of these injunction cases a decision had been rendered by a federal judge, Cochran by name, and it might be said that the decision by Cochran was a partial victory for Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3. The case, however, was appealed upon the demand of the American Federation of Labor and was, at the time of the settlement just reached in Chicago, before the United States Court of Appeals.

"The agreement executed between the Board of Directors of the International Union and the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, through its executive board and approved by the membership of the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, provides the following:

"First: That the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 withdraw all litigation of whatsoever character from the courts.

"Second: That Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 reaffiliate with the International Union.

"Third: That the sum of \$45,000.00 be paid as first payment upon their indebtedness, the remaining payments to be determined by the records dealing specifically with new members.

"Fourth: That the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 agrees to cooperate and join with the International Union in organizing Chicago.

"The foregoing constitutes the basis of the agreement so far as it specifically applies to Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3. Other provisions, however, were made to grant certain other organizations associated with Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 the same rights of reinstatement and reaffiliation as were granted to Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3.

"The attorneys representing the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 prepared immediately, in accordance with the agreement, the necessary stipulations for the withdrawal of all litigation of whatsoever character; and in accordance therewith the law suits, injunctions and all litigations have been withdrawn from the courts so the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 is out of the courts and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America is out of the courts as the result of No. 3 withdrawing its case against the International Union.

"The Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 has reaffiliated and has made its first payment upon its indebtedness; thus it will be observed that Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 is in the Union.

"It is no new slogan to preach to trade-unionists the proposition of getting out of the courts and getting into the Union. This is what has occurred in Chicago."

## STOCK SELLING TO EMPLOYEES IS FIRST-CLASS MONEY MAKER

Corporations are awakening to the buying power of workers, and brokers and financial houses are facing new competition.

The corporations are selling their stocks and bonds direct to employees and are saving the costly percentage and premiums formerly paid to fiscal agents.

Only recently a large electrical corporation in the east sold \$5,000,000 of stock to employees.

A saving of at least \$500,000 brokerage charges was effected by this method, as 10

per cent is practically the minimum charge of financial houses when they take over stock issues in bulk and dispose of same to the public.

The half million dollars that is saved is carefully concealed from the public gaze. No mention is made of it, as the public is led to believe the stock is sold to employees because of lofty humanitarianism.

Publicity of this snug nest egg would remove the gloss from the corporation's publicity stuff on how it loves its employees.



This stock-selling method is a first-class business venture. It is more economical than letting brokers float the issue at a charge of 10 per cent and up.

When the stock is sold to employees there is no commission charge. This means a minimum saving to the corporation of at least \$100,000 on every \$1,000,000 stock issue.

Other advantages to the corporation are mainly psychological. For a time this stock ownership may affect the judgment of some workers who imagine they are capitalists because they own two or three shares of stock.

In time, however, these workers will realize that the interest they receive averages, year by year, little more than they would receive in a savings bank or from a Liberty bond.

They will also realize that their small stock ownership is used by the corporation to continue the fiction that they have a voice in affairs; that they are part owners of the plan.

They will also note the clever and subtle propaganda that they must be satisfied with wages and working conditions, as this means greater interest on their stock.

For instance: If a worker owns three \$100 shares of stock that pays 7 per cent, he receives \$21 a year interest. This is \$9 a year, or 75 cents a month, more than if he put that money in a savings bank or a Liberty bond.

And for this extra 75 cents a month the worker must be satisfied with low wages,

poor working conditions and keep away from trade unions.

This is what some people call "industrial relations" and "industrial democracy."

These workers will eventually awaken to the price they are paying for worshipping the anti-union employer's shibboleth.

Another claim industriously peddled among these workers is that as they save and buy stock they will eventually own the corporation.

The answer to this fiction is that printing presses can produce stock blanks faster than workers can buy them.

It is not reasonable to suppose that a corporation that denies workers the right to join a trade union will voluntarily cease exploiting these workers.

In very rare instances this is done by an individual employer, but not by a corporation with its absentee ownership that hungers for profits.

The most significant feature of selling stock to employees is that it is only practiced by anti-union concerns.

And the more intense the corporation is in its anti-unionism, the more intense it is in stock selling to employees, and the more it thunders in the public press on its love for these employees.

Trade unions and employers who recognize trade unions both have definite ideas on democracy in industry, but they neither delude themselves nor the public.

## RAIL LABOR UNIONS OFFER REWARD FOR HARRISON LYNCHERS

A five thousand dollar reward will be paid by the sixteen standard railway labor organizations, according to a statement issued here today by Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Chairman of the Union Executives' Association, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the parties connected with the lynching of E. C. Gregor, a striking shopman on the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad, at Harrison, Arkansas, last January. This reward is in addition to the \$5,000 recently appropriated by the Arkansas State Legislature for the same purpose.

The decision to offer a further bounty for the apprehension of the ring-leaders in the Harrison murder mob is the result of a conference just held in this city between the executives of the railway labor organizations and a committee representing the striking employees on the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad. This committee asserts that the local authorities are taking no steps whatever to punish the men responsible for this crime, that the reign of violence in Harrison still continues so that men are assaulted and flogged and driven from their homes for expressing sympathy for organized labor, and that, in fact, free government has ceased to exist in several counties of Northern Arkan-

sas. The committee brought affidavits showing that even the administration of justice in that section has capitulated to mob rule to the extent that V. D. Orr and L. A. Wise, two former employees of the M. & N. A. Railroad, have actually been thrown into the state penitentiary with the consent of a federal judge despite proofs of their innocence, when the mob commanded that they "confess or be hanged or burned alive" for alleged destruction of railroad property.

According to Chairman Stone of the Railway Labor Union Executives, the proffer of this \$5,000 reward is prompted not merely by the fact that Gregor was an executive of the Machinists Union, but also because, as good citizens, the railway employees desire to help clean up the disgraceful condition of crime and lawlessness which has governed northern Arkansas for the past three months. "A republican form of government in this section of Arkansas," Mr. Stone said, "has been virtually extinguished by the armed mob committees incited by the M. & N. A. Railroad. For more than a year union labor has been on strike against this railroad because of the imposition of a 25 per cent wage cut. The road has endeavored to maintain operation with incompetent employees, with the result that defective engines have dropped live coals on trestles and bridges along the

right-of-way with disastrous consequences. For the alleged burning of one of these bridges a mob of armed men, many of them drunk, were brought into Harrison last January by the M. & N. A. Railroad, and turned loose to flog strikers and their friends, run them out of town, drive their women and children from their homes, and intimidate all public officials who dared to oppose shotgun rule. In the midst of this orgy of lawlessness, E. C. Gregor, Secretary of the local Machinists Union, a property owner and a thirty-second degree Mason, was taken from his home and hanged, although he was not

in the city at the time of the alleged bridge burning.

"Under threats of death, members of organized labor have been compelled to leave Harrison, and are not yet able to return, despite our appeals to the Governor of the State and the Attorney General of the United States for protection. We are offering this \$5,000 reward in the hope that we can secure some action looking toward the proper punishment of the men responsible for the continuance of this criminal reign of terror in Arkansas."

### THE STORY OF A LAWYER'S UNION

It has long been known that the "legal fraternity," as it is called, operates one of the most effective closed shops in existence. Lawyers have been more successful in protecting their field of operations than doctors, for there have been in late years, some notable incursions into the field of medical practice. The lawyers, however, have maintained their sphere intact. The latest example of lawyer efficiency in this direction comes from California where the state supreme court has just rendered a decision prohibiting the selling of legal advice and services by a corporation. In southern California a corporation has been organized to retail legal advice and service at a flat rate of \$10 per year per client. Available information does not show whether this corporation was organized by lawyers or by others. The organized lawyers of San Diego, however, saw in the corporation idea a menace to their occupation and they promptly brought action against it. The superior court upheld the San Diego lawyers and the supreme court of the state sustained the decision of the superior court.

The supreme court held that the corporation itself could not secure a license to prac-

ice law and that it may act only in an intermediate capacity between attorneys and persons seeking their service.

The supreme court does not destroy the existence of the corporation but it holds that the corporation must employ attorneys to handle matters of law in which subscribers or clients may be involved.

Evidently those responsible for organizing the corporation believe that there was a profitable field in the business of retailing legal advice on a large scale at a low rate.

Once again the lawyers have demonstrated their skill and ability in protecting their profession not only against incursions by those who have not served a sufficient apprenticeship but by those who would in addition cut rates and reduce the wage scale.

It is interesting to note that in their efforts to protect their interests the lawyers of San Diego did not act separately and as individuals. They acted as a unit through their organization. Even those lawyers who are most ardent in their denunciation of trade unions for working people unhesitatingly adopt trade union methods where their own interests are involved.—American Federationist.

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## FIGHTING TRADE UNIONS MAIN PROP OF THE WORKERS, SAYS PROF. SEAGER

"So long as the profit-seeking exploiter type predominates," declares Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University, in discussing the relative merits of "Company Unions versus Trade Unions," "our preference must be unqualifiedly for the fighting trade union."

As to the important question of which form of organization will have the greater constructive value for the workers, Professor Seager points out in a contribution to the "American Economic Review" that the answer depends on the type of employer who as time goes on is to manage our public service industries.

Discussing the growing trend of government policy toward strengthening the machinery for insuring continuous operation of public service industries and the legal prohibition of strikes and punishment for interruptions of service, Professor Seager explained his position as follows:

"I do not advocate this last step, logical and necessary as I believe it to be, because I feel strongly that any statute which deprives the employees of public service industries of their right to strike, must in fairness establish definite minimum standards for their protection. Among these should be, in my opinion, the eight-hour day with extra compensation for overtime, a reasonable living wage, employment on a monthly or even annual, instead of merely daily, basis and the right to belong to labor organizations of their own choosing. Economists can, I think, render a more valuable service by urging the need of such standards than in joining the current hue and cry against strikes."

The employers favor the company union on the ground that it promotes continuity of operation, economy and efficiency, Professor Seager maintains, and makes the em-

ployees more amenable to changes initiated by the employers. Looking at the matter from the point of view of the employees, he says:

"While the evidence thus favors the company union as the better agency for promoting economy and efficiency and continuity of operation, the argument seems all on the side of the trade union from the viewpoint of the employees' chief interests—favorable wages, hours, working conditions, and participation in determining these conditions. The company union is obviously not equipped to contend effectively for better conditions with a reluctant employer."

"In the first place, all the members, including even the officials of the organization, are employees of the employer to be influenced and dependent upon his good will for a livelihood. Second, because of their local character they are debarred from acquiring knowledge of conditions in other establishments where perhaps wages, hours and working arrangements are more favorable and thus are unable to exert the pressure which possession of this knowledge would make possible. In the third place, again because of their local character, they can offer no effective resistance to adverse changes initiated by the employer, since without outside support they can do little more than protest against what they consider unfair."

"Credit is power. It determines what men shall work and what men shall starve, what industries shall prosper and what industries shall fail, what nations shall be free and what nations shall be enslaved. The hand that writes the bank draft rules the world. Cooperative control of credit is the main road to economic freedom."

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July 17, 1906

CLEATS PUT UP 100 IN A PACKAGE

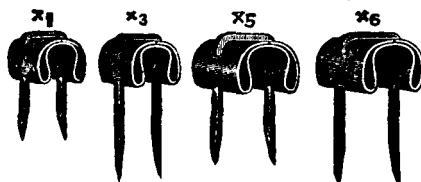
For all Interior Low Voltage Wiring where Blake Insulated Staples cannot be driven.

**BLAKE SIGNAL & MFG. CO.**

### BLAKE INSULATED STAPLES

4 SIZES

Pat. Nov. 27, 1900



For Twisted Pair and Single Wires

No. 1 for Hard Wood

No. 3 for General Use

For Twisted 3-Wire and Extra Heavy Pair Wire

No. 5 for Hard Wood

No. 6 for General Use

**BOSTON, MASS.**



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1	216414	216638	102	348001	348091
2	378651	378680	102	132692	132750
3	6843	8144	103	334691	335550
4	347604	347760	104	349601	349999
5	222011	222287	106	78601	78631
6	303446	303616	107	461658	461678
7	27868	28020	108	392685	392705
8	328026	328088	109	648291	648300
9	99201	99230	111	912597	912616
10	205551	205570	112	61697	61696
12	507159	507179	113	202604	202624
13	810660	810672	116	264044	264084
15	622263	622284	120	634227	634240
16	182711	183000	122	142236	142294
17	267001	267020	125	237511	237750
18	142894	143124	125	266251	266580
20	128601	128730	127	87950	87902
21	322548	322564	129	591924	591935
22	213148	213351	130	211811	212092
26	344045	344194	133	60663	60678
27	453410	453428	135	615041	615059
28	512021	512191	136	186001	186049
30	400224	400275	137	559293	559302
31	316052	316702	139	321890	321944
32	405199	405214	140	74872	74914
33	833365	833389	141	350282	350315
34	565975	566024	146	223161	223165
35	92068	92195	148	53747	53751
36	150701	150705	150	8612	8633
37	199370	199425	151	81992	82146
38	338744	338744	153	54440	54460
39	175151	175455	154	846468	846473
40	362701	362768	155	417103	417118
41	346055	346165	156	84885	84885
42	403254	403277	158	39820	39831
43	27298	27586	159	183219	183259
44	409117	409142	161	10708	10732
45	87013	87026	162	533341	533363
46	535831	536133	164	300976	301134
47	598195	598207	169	136115	136120
48	180921	181136	172	77154	77188
50	526869	526937	175	599810	599826
51	89131	89158	176	176363	176389
52	297751	297990	177	49966	50014
53	189584	189750	178	379793	379804
54	26011	26075	179	305263	305271
55	75300	75375	180	270027	270042
56	571768	571793	181	325772	325825
58	738074	738079	182	258871	259010
59	219371	219725	183	118714	118723
60	207224	207430	184	295321	295326
62	566719	566772	185	32456	32473
64	541876	541887	186	292835	292849
65	303011	304300	187	267869	267884
66	98287	98445	188	55041	55052
72	110314	110320	191	61421	61492
74	515241	515250	193	82926	82967
75	285756	285756	194	875144	875176
76	73337	73346	195	208103	208188
77	116950	117000	196	633404	633426
78	281251	281295	197	845125	845133
79	232039	232052	199	781657	781659
80	131724	131797	200	134751	134814
81	498465	498474	201	602998	602999
82	108560	108661	205	80821	80845
82	187231	187340	206	435987	435990
83	231703	232500	207	604199	604206
83	233251	233481	209	222821	222854
84	329161	329250	210	137895	137927
84	294751	294962	211	337611	337671
86	310892	311013	212	318146	318225
88	75028	75043	213	81390	81366
89	166631	166637	214	236358	236484
90	76574	76650	215	908912	908924
93	896241	896250	217	16956	16960
94	814372	814375	218	160274	160323
95	889279	889296	219	455397	455409
96	345650	345103	221	734831	734836
99	129487	129550	223	127511	127559
100	418300	418382	224	319810	319884

# WORKERS AND OPERATORS

403

L. U.	NUMBERS	
354	83237	83250
354	299251	299276
358	224042	224063
364	330978	330981
367	616313	616332
368	849784	849797
371	840445	840455
374	739302	739309
376	302889	302895
377	112109	112165
382	191810	191896
389	374578	374589
390	134542	134554
391	144486	144494
392	44654	44844
394	388643	388648
396	531629	531662
397	320308	320324
398	274923	274929
400	489796	489804
401	251041	251071
402	291850	291898
405	140368	140407
406	666280	666289
408	33319	33392
411	392010	392038
413	16461	16500
413	280501	280540
416	666903	666912
417	592595	592634
418	259588	259624
420	85207	85211
422	404304	404307
424	354579	354587
426	484269	484279
427	602490	602502
429	51439	51450
430	612073	612094
431	729921	729931
435	566848	566880
436	416797	
442	633614	633626
443	76247	76259
444	298072	298079
452	76832	76835
456	94660	94681
458	9293	9316
460	568084	568088
461	175616	175633
465	265541	265607
466	311438	311513
467	515541	515577
468	295522	295547
470	56158	56162
473	225365	225369
474	38635	38673
476	181197	181208
477	140012	140047
479	49283	49293
483	518431	518447
485	95084	95113
487	594905	594909
488	506783	506828
492	407693	407738
493	58041	58057
503	301549	301589
504	879595	879608
506	95017	95034
508	352205	352216
514	377211	377250
514	225001	225010
517	291860	291864
520	310327	310335
521	29921	29937
522	316071	316133
526	220188	
527	360382	360397
528	503668	503697
532	742064	742094
533	537453	537459
535	258562	258592
536	291118	291151
537	548075	548100
538	282005	282028
539	907675	907683
540	141471	141493
552	894591	894600
556	90786	90788
557	317216	317230
560	500652	500687

L. U.	NUMBERS	
563	20510	20513
567	115106	115155
569	184262	184369
570	505546	505549
571	599100	599116
572	265926	265929
574	371800	371815
575	530431	530463
577	618257	618266
578	85940	86010
580	449181	449187
581	791921	791960
583	626516	626543
584	258001	258111
584	205466	205500
585	292503	292523
587	597649	597670
588	565037	565088
589	114305	114309
591	63173	63215
592	93639	93670
594	184488	184500
594	264776	264790
595	199459	199500
595	232501	232631
596	52046	52051
599	329434	329443
601	93226	93245
602	726520	726530
609	491727	491738
611	646244	646256
613	98172	98199
614	563296	563300
617	548699	548728
620	473296	473316
622	584354	584361
625	543094	543103
627	251903	251929
629	525453	525474
634	559450	
635	216876	216988
636	617709	617716
641	85581	85648
642	577052	577078
646	820148	820152
647	601788	601806
648	394228	394250
649	573389	573425
653	294538	294553
655	689436	689444
659	887294	887307
660	43837	43887
661	296054	296061
664	56401	56440
668	26413	26449
670	803562	
672	708915	708920
675	199691	199780
677	372424	372440
679	54656	54671
680	606502	606506
684	610541	610563
685	47855	47880
688	98812	98824
694	508051	508152
695	45749	45766
696	478324	478375
701	52286	52293
702	206419	206490
703	235568	235629
704	63742	63760
706	282631	282640
707	306765	306797
710	287589	287608
711	164623	164675
712	567905	567928
713	22881	22840
715	37762	37789
716	98238	98250
716	275251	275380
717	78908	78961
717	562303	562367
719	318134	318172
720	435520	
722	263381	263390
723	240851	240889
725	227260	227287
731	53498	53524
732	466259	466301
734	323425	323463
735	554321	554346

L. U.	NUMBERS	
738	562929	562962
740	57038	57047
741	428133	428170
742	470513	470522
743	765453	765471
752	455010	455021
755	351343	351365
756	436907	436938
757	633770	633778
762	58615	58655
763	72451	72478
764	84629	84672
765	84919	84944
767	62751	62759
770	61915	61946
771	330027	330033
774	472803	472826
786	594354	594355
791	270760	270872
793	358163	358186
798	572649	572673
802	732230	732237
803	331507	331509
805	989724	989745
808	846551	846570
811	319167	319187
812	550006	550019
817	326619	326738
823	924744	924750
827	39870	39876
838	501294	501354
839	840501	840505
841	896268	896270
842	131035	131039
847	582311	582321
853	502307	502312
854	198201	198204
858	529766	529801
860	313521	313530
863	612322	612339
864	400621	400650
865	31831	31869
868	217822	217963
869	52918	52950
870	126904	126949
873	279557	279597
874	645196	645215
875	62482	62496
884	136497	136500
884	364501	364505
885	138822	138825
886	75889	75892
888	433050	433056
891	660153	660168
892	305319	305327
899	197582	197583
902	362125	362339
910	177357	177368
912	440215	440230
915	682301	682350
915	290251	290282
919	714483	714487
931	862169	862170
937	51215	51235
942	708440	708443
944	511856	511884
948	24180	24205
953	577923	577952
956	53237	53259
958	594885	594889
963	742386	742393
967	70461	70464
973	516298	
975	403972	403974
978	756275	756276
986	49545	49549
991	611091	611109
995	96848	96856
997	265467	265473
1002	25203	25250
1012	416786	416795
1014	515661	515660
1016	960080	960085
1021	625482	625490
1029	291448	291449
1030	592995	592997
1036	607271	607288
1037	582621	582720
1045	299674	299688
1047	169826	169837
1054	452217	452223

L. U.	NUMBERS	
1055-----	330275	330285
1058-----	63982	63990
1060-----	55201	55206
1083-----	609217	
1086-----	321019	321045
1087-----	709910	709916
1097-----	600605	600629
1098-----	718006	718009
1099-----	281039	281046
1101-----	722458	722487
1105-----	620988	621005
1108-----	726013	726020
1110-----	623871	623875
1116-----	735635	735641
1128-----	75901	75906
1131-----	365101	365151
1135-----	75614	75620
1139-----	624834	624837
1141-----	79874	79888
1142-----	303513	303595
1144-----	324064	324088
1145-----	311544	311548
1147-----	133590	133597
1151-----	601611	601634
1153-----	604853	604866

## MISSING

8-----	27928-27930, 27993.
30-----	400223.
34-----	565977-978.
39-----	175328-454.
50-----	526904-919.
59-----	207341-342, 344-345.
74-----	285751-755.
82-----	187206-321.
83-----	233472-480.
104-----	349699-710, 899-910.
156-----	84366-84384.
225-----	986719-720.
317-----	534232-244.
321-----	2945-2995, 223091-098.
374-----	739290-301.
392-----	44805.
444-----	298067-071.
536-----	591141-150.
539-----	907674.
540-----	141489-492.
589-----	114302-304.
613-----	98171.
646-----	820151.
647-----	601775-787.
668-----	26440.
695-----	45764-45765.
722-----	263380.
723-----	240850.
738-----	562961.
740-----	57046.
762-----	58613-58614.

L. U.	NUMBERS	
774-----	472802.	
793-----	358164-170.	
811-----	319166.	
841-----	896266-267.	
858-----	529800.	
870-----	126937.	
902-----	362320.	
948-----	24202.	
991-----	611090.	
1037-----	582623-624.	
1142-----	303518-593.	

## VOID

1-----	216509, 378669, 673.
3-----	7539, 7877.
8-----	28010.
17-----	267020.
20-----	128702.
30-----	400228, 255.
43-----	27298-27299.
46-----	535935, 536063.
48-----	180926, 951.
58-----	219456, 565.
65-----	304022, 096, 156, 172, 211-212, 245.
66-----	98336, 98349, 98389, 98394.
82-----	187280.
83-----	232093, 231.
90-----	76647.
95-----	889288.
104-----	349653.
125-----	237640.
133-----	6663.
137-----	559296, 297.
151-----	82021, 82141.
172-----	77143, 77172, 77182.
180-----	270036.
191-----	61438, 61465.
194-----	875145.
207-----	604199.
237-----	352507-508, 608847.
245-----	315407.
292-----	210305-310.
308-----	74236, 74238-74240, 74242.
309-----	12650, 12677, 12699.
322-----	424016.
325-----	587630.
344-----	60350-60351.
352-----	137602.
377-----	112124.
396-----	531636.
401-----	251046.
413-----	16480.
426-----	484269.
435-----	566866.
465-----	265580, 598, 604.

L. U.	NUMBERS	
474-----	38669.	
476-----	181205-206.	
552-----	894593.	
557-----	317216, 229.	
584-----	258020.	
595-----	232571.	
613-----	98192.	
625-----	543097.	
641-----	85619.	
647-----	601797-798.	
675-----	199705-706.	
694-----	508088.	
703-----	235574, 608.	
723-----	240880.	
762-----	58640.	
763-----	72455.	
817-----	326669.	
858-----	529744.	
864-----	400643, 648.	
870-----	126924, 938, 940-941.	
873-----	279579.	
902-----	362186, 229.	
915-----	290271, 682336.	
1030-----	592996.	
1101-----	722479.	

## PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED

59-----	207202-204, 206-209,
	211-218, 220.
80-----	498456-463.
82-----	187202-219.
96-----	345045-047.
99-----	129457-485.
100-----	418240.
169-----	136111-112.
172-----	77139-77152.
180-----	270021-025.
385-----	49052.
467-----	515535, 538-539.
536-----	291112-115.
717-----	78904-78905.
802-----	732224-225.
831-----	430883, 938.
858-----	529703-704, 762-764.
948-----	24173.
1083-----	704936, 938, 705150.
1139-----	624831.

## BLANK

20-----	128726-730.
28-----	512021-030.
392-----	44815.
581-----	791955-960.
641-----	85631.
706-----	282638-640.
1038-----	705150.

## DO YOU REMEMBER?

When we were rich enough to throw away old shoes and rice at newly married couples?

When mince pies had a kick in them?

When one could borrow a little sugar or butter from a neighbor?

When it was safe to leave the washing out at night?

When men kicked because barbers raised the price of shaves from a dime to fifteen cents?

When the butcher threw in a pound of liver for the cat?

When father used to buy a dime's worth of candy for the children?

When prospective automobile owners asked, "How many miles per hour?" instead of "How many miles per gallon?"

When people economized by eating ham and eggs?

When a burlesque troupe showed at the "opery" house and there wasn't a woman in the audience?

When the landlords offered you a month's rent free?

When you could buy prunes, raisins and yeast without arousing suspicion?—Equity.

# LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY

(1) Lineman. (t) Trimmers. (f) Fixture Hangers. (p) Powerhouse men. (b.o.) Bridge (p.o.) Picture Oper-  
(i) Insidemem. (c) Craneman. (mt.) Maintenance. (t.o.) Telephone. Operators.  
(m) Mixed. (c.s.) Cable splicers. (r.) Shopmen. (r.r.) Railroad Men.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(11)	St. Louis, Mo.	Walt O'Shea, 4848a Labadie Ave.	J. J. Hartman, 4318 N. 21st St.	3003 Olive St.; 2d, 4th Fridays.
(12)	St. Louis, Mo.	Ed. O'Keefe, 3000 Easton Ave.	Dan Knoll, 3000 Easton Ave.	3000 Easton Ave.; Fri.
(13)	New York, N. Y.	Geo. W. Whitford, 130 E. 16th	Chas. J. Reed, 130 E. 16th St.	245 E 84th St.; Every Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m.
(m)	New Orleans, La.	W. Graham, 308 S. Cortez St.	H. Herkinderkin, 3033 Chippewa	822 Union St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(15)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Monte Getz, 607 Bigelow Blvd.	J. F. Manley, McGeah Bldg.	607 Bigelow Rd.; Every Fri.
(16)	San Francisco	Jas. McKnight, 200 Guerrero St.	J. H. Clover, 200 Guerrero St.	Building Trades Temple; Every Wed.
(17)	Springfield, Mass.	W. T. Kavanaugh, 221 Summer	W. J. Kenefick, 19 Sanford St.	19 Sanford St.; Every Mon.
(18)	Toledo, O.	W. C. Tracy, 3207 Cambridge Ave.	Chas. C. Potts, 1055 Orchard St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(18)	Boston, Mass.	Catherine M. Bolly, 34 Hecla St.	Emily R. Coleman, 1192 Boylston St.	3 Boylston Pl.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(19)	Chicago, Ill.	Harry Slater, 2901 Monroe St.	L. M. Fee, 2901 Monroe St.	2901 Monroe St.
(m)	Butler, Pa.	R. F. Knittle, 144 N. Main St.	R. E. Forsythe, 317 Elm St.	Un'td Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)	Pueblo, Colo.	H. J. Hutt, Box 70.	Ed. Carlson, Box 70.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m)	Dover, N. J.	Archibald Boyne, Box 278, Whar- ton, N. J.	Russell Pope, 17 West Blackwell	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(114)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. L. Huey, 130 Carrington Ave. N. S.	L. W. McClenshan, 3rd Floor, City Bldg., Ohio Federal St.	McGeah Bldg., 1st Fri.
(115)	Jersey City, N. J.	R. A. McDonald, 87 Palisade Ave.	A. M. Baxter, 532 Mercer St.	583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(116)	Evansville, Ind.	Frank Smith, 1506 W. Delaware	E. E. Hoskinson, 1227 S. 8th St.	315½ S. 1st St.; Every Sun.
(117)	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. McMahon, 274 E. High St.	Vern. Frost, 274 E. High St.	274 E. High St.; Every Thurs.
(118)	Los Angeles, Calif.	F. Bartholomew, Rm. 112, Labor Temple.	F. Bartholomew, Room 112, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(1-c.s.)	20 New York, N. Y.	Leon Irving, 583 Fifth Ave.	Leon Irving, 583 5th Ave., As- toria, Long Island, N. Y.	Central Opera House; Every Friday.
(121)	Philadelphia, Pa.	John G. Farrell, 68 S. 28th St., Camden, N. J.	H. Weber, 2545 Turner St.	McDermott Hall; 1st, 3rd Friday.
(12)	Omaha, Nebr.	Sidney Slaven, 1101 No. 18th St.	J. M. Andersen, 3335 N. 58th St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(126)	Washington, D. C.	Wm. F. Kelly, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W.	B. A. O'Leary, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts., N. W.	Musicians' Hall; Every Thurs.
(127)	Baltimore, Md.	J. Shipley, 535 E. 23d St.	J. Everett, 504 Cole Ave.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Tues.
(128)	Baltimore, Md.	S. E. Young, 1118 No. Bond St.	T. J. Fagen, 1222 St. Paul St.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Friday.
(129)	Trenton, N. J.	S. E. Young, 1118 No. Bond St.	Fred Rose, 105 Parkinson Ave.	Broad and Front Sts.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(130)	Erie, Pa.	G. A. Hobbs, 2915 Pine Ave.	Jas. W. Pusey, 116 E. 12th St.	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)	Duluth, Minn.	Frank Berg, 819 E. 3d St.	Wm. Murnian, 915 E. 4th St.	Trades Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(131)	Lima, Ohio	V. H. Effinger, 533 E. Franklin St.	S. M. Leidy, 558 Hazel Ave.	219½ S. Main St.; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(m)	New Castle, Pa.	H. P. Callahan, 122 Cochran Way	J. P. Merrilees, 803 Young St.	8 N. Mill St.; Every Fri.
(134)	Peoria, Ill.	Wm. Burns, 207 Clark Ave.	I. V. Young, 1231 E. Bell Ave.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(135)	Hartford, Conn.	Walt G. Cramer, 104 Asylum St.	Chas. H. Hall, 104 Asylum St.	104 Asylum St.; Every Fri.
(m)	Sacramento, Calif.	E. J. Berrigan, Box 38, Labor Temple.	W. E. Streepy, 825½ Eye St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m)	37 New Britain, Conn.	Louis Allen, Box 495.	Thos. F. Stanton, 61 Garden St.	Eagles' Hall, 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(138)	Cleveland, Ohio	E. J. Cavan, 2536 Euclid Ave.	A. D. Shiland, 2536 Euclid Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(139)	Cleveland, Ohio	Jos. Lynch, 1820 Forestdale Ave.	Bert Sutherland, 3519 W. 41st St.	2175 E. 9th St.; Every Thurs.
(s)	40 Los Angeles, Calif.	Ed. Bush, 742 So. Lake St.	E. Melsel, 1396 Las Palmas Ave.	6112 Hollywood Blvd.; Every Thurs.
(140)	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Left, 322 Rhode Island St.	G. C. King, 430 Olympic Ave.	270 Broadway; Tues.
(142)	Utica, N. Y.	R. Brichman, 1235 Miller St.	W. T. Gardiner, 1235 Mohawk	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(143)	Syracuse, N. Y.	R. E. Nicholson, Box 418.	J. B. Young, Box 331.	149 James St.; Fri.
(m)	44 Rochester, N. Y.	F. Miller, 1192 E. Main St.	W. A. Buckmaster, 306 Parsells Ave.	Eagle's Hall, 2d, 4th Thurs.
(145)	Buffalo, N. Y.	John Allison, 85 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.	James R. Davison, 251 Rodney Ave.	48 No. Eagle St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(146)	Seattle, Wash.	H. E. Laughlin, 1726 46th Ave., S. W.	Frank Tustin, Room 317, Labor Temple.	Room 10, Labor Temple; Wed.
(147)	Sioux City, Ia.	J. E. Johnson, Box 102.	H. L. Rudy, Box 102.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(148)	Portland, Ore.	J. S. Reed, 685 Hawthorne Ave.	F. C. Ream, 1251 E. 17th St.	Hall "F," Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(149)	50 Oakland, Calif.	R. E. Swain.	Geo. Wagner, 1110 Ranleigh Way, Piedmont, Calif.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(151)	Peoria, Ill.	T. Burns, 206 No. Main St., E. Peoria, Ill.	Fred V. Klooz, 316 Pope St.	Franklin and Jefferson; 1st, 3d Tues.
(152)	Newark, N. J.	Albert Bell, 3 W. Park St.	Edw. A. Schroeder, 262 Wash. St.	262 Washington St.; Every Tues.
(153)	Kansas City, Mo.	Chas. O. Cotton, 1628 Bellevue	Jos. Cloughley, 923 Orville Ave., Kansas City, Kans.	Labor Temple; Tuesday.
(154)	Columbus, Ohio	W. L. Davis, 36 N. Front St.	C. L. Williams, Worthington, Ohio.	21½ N. Front St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)	55 Des Moines, Ia.	G. Conk, 3300 2d St.	Ike Johnson, 1353 Sheridan Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues.
(156)	Erie, Pa.	A. M. Schick, 1111 Walnut St.	E. N. Falls, 1109 E. 30th St.	17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed.
(s)	57 Salt Lake City, Utah	C. Cannon, 1236 So. 15th St., E.	E. W. Parsons, Box 402.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(158)	Detroit, Mich.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	55 Adelaide St.; Tues.
(159)	Dallas, Tex.	W. H. Melton, Labor Temple.	W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(160)	San Antonio, Texas	Frank M. Hovey, 105 Gorman St.	Wm. Canze, R. D. 40 G.	Trade Council Hall; Every Wed.
(162)	Youngstown, Ohio	E. Hughes, 150 E. Marlon Ave.	W. J. Fitch, 133 Benita Ave.	223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)	63 Warren, Pa.	F. M. Scheaffer, 207 Jackson Ave.	A. A. Keller, 116 Main Ave.	S. B. of A. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)	64 Youngstown, Ohio	Bert Walsh, Box 195	Leo Witt, P. O. Box 195.	Reah Hall; Tues.
(165)	Butte, Mont.	Clem Burkard, 2402 So. Main St.	W. C. Medhurst, Box 846.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall; Every Fri.
(m)	66 Houston, Tex.	H. Gutierrez, 205 Hugeman St.	E. Berry, P. O. Box 451.	Labor Temple; Every Wed., 8 p. m.
(m)	67 Quincy, Ill.	Warren Hartzel, 801 Adams St.	R. J. Flotketter, 727 N. 16th St.	Quincy Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(168)	Denver, Colo.	Jack Flattery, 149 Meade St.	J. Kelly, 3112 Raleigh	1737 Champa St.; Every Mon.
(169)	Dallas, Tex.	T. L. Walker, P. O. Box 827.	T. D. Betts, P. O. Box 827.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(171)	Columbus, Ohio	John McGowan, Box 1082.	R. W. Michael, Box 1082.	50½ W. Gay St.; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(172)	Waco, Tex.	T. S. Cox, Box 814.	Claude Doyle, P. O. Box 814.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(173)	Spokane, Wash.	J. J. Kline, E. 914 Ervina	W. A. Grow, 5208 Jefferson St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)	74 Danville, Ill.	Leslie Cunningham, 723 Bryar Ave.	W. S. Weaver, 303 N. Alexander St.	109½ E. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(175)	Gr'd Rapids, Mich.	Leslie Watson, 447 Highland St.	Chas. Anderson, 1432 Wilcox Park Drive.	Trades and Labor Hall; Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(t)76	Tacoma, Wash.	A. J. Newton, 2125 So. Yakima Ave.	Roy Hunt, 74th and Oakes St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(ce)78	Cleveland, Ohio	J. S. Sheldon, Suite 3, 5902 Leona Ave. N. E.	Leo A. Connors, 14016 Castalia Dunlavy Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.	
(t)79	Syracuse, N. Y.	James Fitzgerald, 613 McBride Ave.	James E. Dibble, 319 Craddock St.	Myers Hall; Fri.
(m)80	Norfolk, Va.	Fred E. Schmidt, 405 Pleasant St.	T. J. Gates, 418 41st St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Wed.
(m)81	Scranton, Pa.	Ray Swartz, 519 No. Hyde Park Ave.	Wm. Daley, 822 Prospect Ave.	Owls Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(t)82	Dayton, Ohio	J. W. Howell, 122 Stillwater Ave.	Robt. Brown, 209 E. Pease Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(t)83	Los Angeles, Calif.	C. J. Geishush, 540 Maple Ave.	W. Carrollton, Ohio.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m)84	Atlanta, Ga.	J. L. Carver, Box 669	R. C. Collier, 510 Maple Ave.	112 Trinity Ave.; Every Thurs.
(s)85	Schenectady, N. Y.	Fred E. Schmidt, 405 Pleasant St.	J. Childress, Box 669	258 State St.; 3d Fri.
(s)86	Rochester, N. Y.	J. J. Downs, 129 Pennsylvania Av.	C. V. Platto, 32 Front St.	Musicians' Hall; Every other Wed.
(rr)87	Newark, Ohio	Fred D. Haynes, 45 N. Arch St.	A. L. Knaut, 34 Wilmington St.	Engineers' Hall, E. Church St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)88	Chillicothe, Ohio	Cliff Mortimer, 430 Western Ave.	C. B. Maddox, 98 Maple Ave.	Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)89	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Wm. Dedrick, 96 Church St.	W. V. Symmes, Box 82	Rm. 13, K. of P. Bldg. Market and Wash.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(t)90	New Haven, Conn.	Wm. Dedrick, 96 Church St.	H. Wyatt, 215 Meadow St.	215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)93	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Fowler Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)94	Kewanee, Ill.	Otto West, 1622 Rockwell St.	G. G. Smith, 832 Pine St.	1622 Rockwell St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)95	Joplin, Mo.	N. Graham, 713 Moffett Ave.	W. E. Hough, 222 Connor Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)96	Worcester, Mass.	J. A. Madison, 1807 Spring Garden St.	Jas. Rice, 62 Madison St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(t)98	Philadelphia, Pa.	J. S. Meade, 1807 Spring Garden St.	W. S. Goldsball, 1807 Spring Garden St.	1807 Spring Garden St.; Every Tues.
(t)99	Providence, R. I.	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumme.	Jas. B. Kennedy, 116 Orange St.	72 Weybosset; Every Mon.
(t)100	Fresno, Calif.	Ben Lloyd, 1313 Vine St.	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumme.	1917 Toulumme; 1st, 3d Tues.
(t)101	Cincinnati, Ohio	Robt. Sigler, 401 Ellison St.	Louis H. Helfferich, 556 York St.	1313 Vine St.; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(t)102	Paterson, N. J.	Frank R. Sheehan, 30 Tapon St.	C. Campbell, Box 41, Clifton.	359 Van Houten St.; Every Friday.
(t)103	Boston, Mass.	East Boston.	J. T. Fennell, Scenic Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave.	Scenic Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave.
(m)104	Boston, Mass.	H. W. Shivers, 10 Ashland St.	I. W. Mahoney, 18 Woodbridge St.	Berkeley St.; Every Wed.
(m)106	Jamestown, N. Y.	Paul B. Detell, 8 Summer Pl.	F. J. Kruger, 869 Spring St.	Palme Men Bldg.; Thurs.
(m)107	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Ellis Cribbs, 1519 Lake Drive, S. E.	A. E. Greiner, 441 Storrs St. S. E.	Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon.
(m)108	Tampa, Fla.	B. W. Stewart, 5110 Wilson Ave.	J. E. Ellis, Box 662	Trades and Labor Hall; every Tues.
(t)109	Rock Island, Ill.	J. C. Kury, 1611 28th Ave., Moline, Ill.	A. Asplund, 807 29th St.	Ross and Nebraska Ave.; Fri.
(t)110	St. Paul, Minn.	L. P. Kelly, 406 S. Franklin St.	R. W. Holmes, 406 So. Franklin	Industrial Hall; 4th Mon.
(t)111	Denver, Colo.	Chas. Groves, 2921 Valjejo.	B. E. Sutton, 1317 14th St.	406 So. Franklin St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(t)112	Louisville, Ky.	W. M. Caseldine, 3167 W. Jefferson St.	John F. Chape, 516 E. Oak St.	1737 Champa; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)113	Colorado Springs, Colo.	E. E. Norman, 720 S. Tejon.	Tom Mackey, 605 E. Willamette	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)114	Fort Dodge, Ia.	Theo. Worts, 540 4th Ave., No.	Herman Brown, 835 9th Ave., So.	Rm. 312, Woolworth Bldg.; Every Fri.
(t)116	Fort Worth, Tex.	Chas. Shyro, 1101 Houston St.	H. S. Broiles, 201 Jennings Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)117	Elgin, Ill.	J. Castello, 732 Cedar Ave.	J. W. Hilton, 323 Perry St.	Musicians' Club; Every Tues.
(m)119	Tempe, Tex.	A. C. Hornmuth, 1111 So. 2nd St.	H. S. Newland, 506 S. 11th.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)120	London, Ont.	John Ackert, 122 Edward St.	L. G. Smith, 807 Maitland St.	Over Busy Bee; 2nd, 4th Sun.
(m)122	Great Falls, Mont.	Earl Baker, Box 385	G. Gogans, Box 385	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(t)124	Kansas City, Mo.	E. W. Kaufman, 1302 E. 41st St.	H. N. Taylor, 1932 Prospect Ave.	Painters' Hall; Every Tues.
(m)125	Portland, Oreg.	B. Amundsen, 408 Labor Temple	W. E. Bates, 408 Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m)127	Kenosha, Wis.	Ray Thornton, 432 Florence St.	Ray Thornton, 432 Florence St.	Labor Temple, Hall "J"; 4th and Jefferson; 2nd, 4th Friday.
(m)128	Ellyria, Ohio	Fred Brown, P. O. Box 335.	Raymond K. Simms, P. O. Box 335.	German-American Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(t)130	New Orleans, La.	T. E. Todd, 813 Carondelet St.	H. M. Muller, 822 Union St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)131	Kalamazoo, Mich.	O. Brown, 201 N. West St.	P. G. Pountain, 2038 Burdick St.	Room 1109 Tremont Bldg.; Fri.
(t)133	Middletown, N. Y.	J. Helms, 383 Walkhill Ave.	T. E. Dodge, 183 Linden St.	221 Market St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(t)134	Chicago, Ill.	Robt. Brooks, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Syl. Williams, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 260 No. Water St.; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(m)135	Birmingham, Ala.	M. C. Draken, 430 Liberty St.	Theo. Strauss, 506 N. 9th St.	218 Wash. St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)136	Albany, N. Y.	A. H. Pickers, 2015 Ave. "H"	C. M. Baker, 2212 Bristol Ave.	United Temple; Every Tues.
(m)137	Elmira, N. Y.	Irene E. Jensen, 715 Park Place	Frank Radetzky, 234 Morton Ave.	130 Madison Ave.; 3d Tues.
(m)138	Schenectady, N. Y.	H. A. Bohnk, 620 Smith St.	Emil Molerhak, 360 W. 5th St.	Painters Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(t)140	Wheeling, W. Va.	A. H. Sarver, 132 18th St.	Chas. Dickson, R. F. D. No. 7	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(t)141	Boston, Mass.	John Hession, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg.	E. Hagen, 2126 Jacob St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(t)142	Harrisburg, Pa.	A. H. Morrow, 410 Hummel St.	Wm. Glacken, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Room 1109 Tremont Bldg.; Fri.
(t)143	Decatur, Ill.	Geo. Kossleck, Box 431.	Ira Davis, 1272 State St.	221 Market St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)148	Washington, D. C.	G. W. Bergling, 411 10th St. S. E.	Chas. J. Winter, Box 431.	Carpenters' Hall, 260 No. Water St.; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(t)150	Waukegan, Ill.	F. Wilcox, 19 Deerpark Ave.	G. W. Bergling, 414 10th St. S. E.	414 10th St. S. E.; 4th Fri.
(t)151	San Francisco, Calif.	J. Hansen, 21 Ramsel St.	W. F. Vetter, 401 McDaniel Ave.	218 Wash. St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(t)152	Deer Lodge, Mont.	J. V. Steinberger, Box 522.	Geo. Flattley, 115 Valencia St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Thurs.
(t)153	South Bend, Ind.	Roy Shemak, Box 134.	John Ward, Box 715.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Fri.
(t)154	Davenport, Ia.	Wm. Thompson, 621 E. 12th St.	Otto Dietl, Box 134.	1214 N. Main St.; Every Thurs.
(t)155	Oklahoma City, Okla.	T. Dase	R. C. Hemphill, 3125 Brady St.	Old Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(t)156	Fort Worth, Texas.	J. C. Estill, Box 251.	R. B. Million, 21 W. 8th St.	Carpenters' Hall; Tues.
(m)158	Green Bay, Wis.	H. A. Meetz, 314 Crooks St.	Chas. Funkhouser, Box 251.	Musicians' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)159	Madison, Wis.	W. F. Cleiman, 113 So. Carroll St.	Jas. Gerhard, 1268 Crooks St.	213 N. Wash.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(t)161	Greenfield, Mass.	Jos. Swatara, 79 3rd St., Turner Falls, Mass.	Wm. Hogan, R. F. D. No. 7, Colburn Hill, Madison, Wis.	Madison Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)162	Kansas City, Mo.	H. W. Eaton, 1212 Broadway.	Maurice P. Roscoe, Box 150, So. Deerfield, Mass.	Labor Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m)163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Harold V. Deubler, 35 So. Bennett St., Kingston, Pa.	Arthur Tinton, 4214 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Kans.	Carmen's Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(t)164	Tersey City, N. J.	Frank X. Belanger, 1809 Summit Ave.	Brice McMillan, 58 S. Bennett St., Dorrancon Post Office, Kingston, Pa.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; Every Thurs.
(t)166	Lincoln, Nebr.	R. L. Rieger, Labor Temple.	Maxwell Ruhlitz, 731 Hoffman Place, Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.; Fri.
(t)168	Visalia, Calif.	Walter Foll, 1007 So. 9th St.	J. P. Evans, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)172	Newark, Ohio	T. E. Padie, 175 No. 10th St.	M. C. Dorr, 602 R. St.	1917 Toulumme; 2d Tues.
(m)173	Ottumwa, Ia.	T. E. Chace, 414 So. Schuyler St.	S. C. Alsdorf, 115 4th St.	Trade Labor Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m)175	Chatanooga, Tenn.	J. C. Fournier, 514 Lansing St.	C. Stiles, Box 158.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
			W. M. Williams, 308 E. 4th St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.



L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 176	Joliet, Ill.	R. V. Allen, 716 S. Ottawa St.	R. G. Worley, 104 Cagwin Ave.	Schoettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 177	Jacksonville, Fla.	A. Wilson, 538 N. Stockton St.	E. C. Valentine, 716 Main St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays.
(i) 178	Canton, Ohio	J. Swarts, 1116 Auburn Pl., N. W.	Jas. Strow, 1725 14th St., S. W.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 179	Norristown, Pa.	Wm. Fritz, 731 W. Lafayette St.	L. E. Whitman, 702 Stanbridge	Norristown Cooperative Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 180	Vallejo, Calif.	W. A. Durnail, Box 251	A. Low, Box 251	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(i) 181	Utica, N. Y.	Wesley Walsh, 7 Frederick St.	Frank A. Snyder, 51 Heckler Rd.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(bo) 182	Chicago, Ill.	A. J. Cullen, 2816 Hillock Ave.	Geo. McLaughlin, 307 No. Franklin St.	19 W. Adams St.; 2d, 4th Fri. (Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.)
(i) 183	Lexington, Ky.	J. J. Sweeney, 517 Maryland Ave.	L. D. Kitchen, 367 Rose St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 184	Galesburg, Ill.	Ray Richardson, 189 N. Henderson St.	W. A. Wood, 524 Jefferson St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 185	Helena, Mont.	Frank Lawrence, Box 32	W. S. McCann, Box 267	Fraternal Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(s-m) 186	Gary, Ind.	P. E. Thompson, 70 Cherry Ave.	W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 187	Oshkosh, Wis.	T. A. Corby, S. W. cor. King and Fishburne Sts.	E. B. Nichol, 127 Central Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 188	Charleston, S. C.	O. Almvig, Labor Temple	W. F. Schulken, 43 Bull St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 191	Everett, Wash.	Jas. Trainor, 51 Downes Ave.	J. M. Gibbs, 3119 Oakes Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(i) 192	Pawtucket, R. I.	W. L. Hinkle, 120 So. Glenwood Ave.	Andrew Thompson, 38 South St.	21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 193	Springfield, Ill.	L. C. Lamborn, 605 Wheatland Ave.	F. C. Huse, 625 W. Herman St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 194	Shreveport, La.	L. T. Rogers, Box 740	H. C. Rogers, Box 740	Majestic Bldg.; Mon. Night.
(bo) 195	Milwaukee, Wis.	Jos. B. Velt, 479 14th Ave.	Louis Brandes, 377 26th St.	300 4th St.; 2d Wed., 8 p. m.
(i) 196	Rockford, Ill.	S. Sassah, 787 N. 1st St.	Henry Fortune, 916 Elm St.	Machinists Bldg.; Every Fri.
(i) 197	Bloomington, Ill.	Clarence Belsfield, 1204 E. Washington St.	L. E. Reed, 620 S. Clinton	308½ W. Front St.; 4th Wed.
(m) 199	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Frank Jameson, 109 F. Ave. W.	J. H. Jamison, 109 F. Ave. W.	Cor. Market and 1st Ave.; Mon.
(m) 200	Anaconda, Mont.	Wm. Cassidy, Davidson Bldg.	Ed. A. Mayer, 310 Birch St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 201	Chatterville, Ind.	Clyde Webster, 219 E. 2d St.	Leo Howard, 226 E. 4th St.	Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(c) 202	Boston, Mass.	Wm. C. Crane, 57 Mt. Vernon St., Braintree, Mass.	John T. Danahy, 119 Evans St., Dorchester, Mass.	Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 205	Omaha, Nebr.	A. N. Murdock, 3421 Francis St.	Frank Speed, 2761 Burt St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 206	Jackson, Mich.	J. W. Hinton, 104 Gibson Pl.	E. Widenan, 537 S. Park Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 207	Stockton, Calif.	R. Warner, P. O. Box 141	Frank Kline, P. O. Box 680	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 209	Logansport, Ind.	P. C. Lamborn, 605 Wheatland Ave.	H. Whipple, 121 Humphrey St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 210	Atlantic City, N. J.	Chas. Swapp, Clayton Cottage, 116 N. South Carolina Ave.	D. C. Bach, Apt. 12, Majestic Apts., 117 St. James Place	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Tues.
(i) 211	Atlantic City, N. J.	W. A. Morley, 1620 Atlantic Ave.	J. P. Scott, 1020 Arctic Ave.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Mon.
(i) 212	Cincinnati, Ohio	W. B. Slater, 2540 Lidell St.	Arthur Liebenrood, 29 E. 12th St.	12th and Walnut; 1st, 3d Wed.
(to) 213	Vancouver, B. C.	D. S. Pallen, 1811 Trafalgar St.	E. H. Morrison, 148 Cordova St.	118 Cordova St. W.; Mon.
(rr) 214	Chicago, Ill.	J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison	J. A. Cruise, 519 So. Taylor St.	1122 West Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 215	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Clarence Fay, 16 Lagrange Ave., Arlington, N. Y.	Chas. Smith, 74 Delaware St.	Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 217	Trenton, N. J.	J. J. Hines, 24 Southard St.	Jos. A. Wohlwend, 233 Academy	Rhsam Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 218	Sharon, Pa.	A. Billig, 520 Bell Ave.	Geo. Keetley, 447 Harrison St.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 219	Ottawa, Ill.	Joe Malshofer, 9211 W. Jackson St.	Walter C. Lindemann, 229½ W. Madison St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 220	Akron, Ohio	R. C. Betteridge, 265 West North St.	Geo. Embrey, 684 Marview Ave.	5 E. Buchtel Ave.; Every Mon.
(i) 221	Beaumont, Tex.	F. H. Lindsey, Box 524	A. B. Spencer, River Road, W. Bridgewater, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Sat.
(i) 223	Brookton, Mass.	Matthew J. Brennan, Jr., 1 East Main St., Avon, Mass.	J. H. Griffin, 69 Morgan St., Fairhaven, Mass.	Rm. 26, 126 Main; Every Wed.
(i) 224	New Bedford, Mass.	Geo. Sanderson, 683 Brock Ave.	H. H. Bernier, 18 Winchester St.	Theatre Bldg.; Mon.
(m) 225	Norwich, Conn.	O. J. Maunsell, 222 E. Euclid Ave.	J. L. Lewis, 1715 Park Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon., Norwich; 2d Tues., Westerly.
(i) 226	Topeka, Kans.	Wm. Rogers, P. O. Box 981	H. E. Broome, Box 56	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 227	Sapulpa, Okla.	H. W. Deardorff, 266 So. Richmond Ave.	Geo. Small, 454 Prospect St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m) 229	York, Pa.	F. Shapland, 88 Willington Ave.	W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St.	York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(m) 230	Victoria, B. C.	S. J. Lanning, Box 557	C. R. Price, 2211 So. Cypress St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(i) 231	Sioux City, Ia.	Wm. Reardon, 140 E. Tobacco St.	Nick Mertes, 519 Whitney St.	5th and Nebraska; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 232	Kaukauna, Wis.	Geo. Lucas, 618 S. 5th St.	H. W. Herriger, 546 Springfield Ave.	Corcoran Hall; 1st 3d Tues.
(i) 233	Newark, N. J.	Arthur Nixon, 173 Shores St.	E. L. Dahl, 302 1st Ave.	262 Wash. St.; Wed.
(m) 234	Brainerd, Minn.	Elmer C. Cate, 1010 N. Bloomington St.	F. B. Campbell, 122 Winthrop St.	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st Tues.
(i) 235	Taunton, Mass.	A. C. Vail, Box 325, La Salle	Ed Soens, 314 W. Grant St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 236	Streator, Ill.	A. D. Harrison, 624 Haywood Rd. W.	C. A. Weber, 729 Willow Ave.	306 E. Main St.; Alternate Wed.
(i) 237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Paul Williamson, Labor Temple	E. B. Murdock, Box 24, W.	Orioles' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 238	Asheville, N. C.	Chas. G. Erdman, 123 W. Front	F. B. Long, Labor Temple	Teagues Drug Store; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 239	Williamsport, Pa.	H. C. Rose, 202 Center St.	Max Oldenburg, 118 W. 8th St.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(m) 240	Muscantine, Iowa	L. L. McWatty, 127 Abercorn	L. J. Culligan, 313 Washington	Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 241	Ithaca, N. Y.	William Barger, 561 Norwood Ave.	B. Fowler, 127 Abercorn	K. of C. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 243	Savannah, Ga.	E. V. Anderson, P. O. Box 700	Oliver Myers, Labor Temple	DeKalb Hall; Fri.
(i) 245	Toledo, Ohio	Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberty	J. M. Wines, Box 700	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(m) 246	Steubenville, Ohio	S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St.	Jas. Cameron, 213 4th St., Scotia, N. Y.	Over Georges Restaurant; Mon.
(s) 247-b	Schenectady, N. Y.	Ed. Hines 1211 White St.		258 State St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 250	San Jose, Calif.	Edward P. Carr, 3112S Morganford Rd.		Eagles' Hall; 2d Wed.
(i) 252	Ann Arbor, Mich.	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St.		C. L. U. Hall, 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 253	St. Louis, Mo.	C. F. Manley, 217 East 2d St.		Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 254	Schenectady, N. Y.	John F. Burns, 50 Goodrich St.		Rock Springs Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 255	Ashland, Wis.	Walter Barrows, 79 George St., Pawtucket, R. I.		258 State St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 256	Fitchburg, Mass.	Roy Canney, Box 251		Eagles' Hall; 2d Wed.
(i) 258	Providence, R. I.	Irwin D. Hestand, 506 Oakland Ave.		C. L. U. Hall, 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 259	Salon, Mass.	Russell Hann, 113 Johnston Ave.		Labor Temple; 70 East Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 260	Baltimore, Md.	William Koch, 2740 Elm St.		115 Essex St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 262	Plainfield, N. J.	Oscar Schon, Labor Temple		Cockeys Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 263	Dubuque, Iowa			Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 265	Lincoln, Nebr.			Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(e) 266	Sedalia, Mo.	Harry Inch, 1301 S. Ohio St.	C. R. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(e) 267	Schenectady, N. Y.	A. V. Gould, 521 Chrysler Ave.	J. W. Cain, Route No. 6	256 State St.; Last Sat.
(e) 268	Newport, R. I.	H. F. Bazley, 98 Warner St.	F. C. Gunnett, 79 3d St.	Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(e) 269	Trenton, N. J.	Jos. Powers, 112 So. Broad St.	Rupert A. Jahn, 112 S. Broad St.	Electricians' Hall; Every Mon.
(m) 271	Wichita, Kans.	B. T. Wilson, 339 N. Lawrence Ave.	Ross W. Chiles, Box 458	119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon.
(m) 273	Clinton, Iowa	Fay H. George, 209 Elm St.	E. N. Hicks, 209½ E. Elm St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 275	Muskegon, Mich.	W. E. Gerst, 45 Jackson St.	Geo. Bonjennoor, 85 E. Isabella St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 276	Superior, Wis.	H. E. Tilton, 1920 Tower Ave.	C. O. Boswell, 2121 John Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 277	Wheeling, W. Va.	H. Duckworth, Bridgeport, Ohio.	H. Vermillion, 1025 Chaplin St.	1506 Market St.; Every Thurs.
(i) 279	Grafton, W. Va.	L. B. Ward, 322 Milton St.	T. D. Moran, 124 Warder Ave.	Red Men's Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(m) 281	Anderson, Ind.	Loret Read, 322 Milton St.	Ed. Thompson, 1916 Jefferson St.	5445 S. Ashland Ave.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 282	Chicago, Ill.	John McGeever, 5115 S. May St.	Ruth Ryan, 5746 S. Tevrie St.	Labor Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 285	Peru, Ind.	Riley Quince, 423 W. 2d St.	J. B. Johnston, 261 W. 5th St.	044 Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 286	New Albany, Ind.	Fred Heartel, Glenwood Pl.	Francis H. Welch, 2019 Elm St.	Eagles' Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr) 287	Ogden, Utah	Ed. Smith, 2647 Monroe Ave.	W. H. Webb, 314 Oak St.	Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs.
(m) 288	Waterloo, Iowa	W. H. Mevis, 1203 Randolph St.	W. H. Province, 910 Shawnee Ave.	Room 36, over Hartsville Decorating Co.; 1st and 3d Mon.
(m) 290	Barterville, Okla.	Fred A. Smith, 215 Dewey Ave.	R. F. Murphy, Box 525	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 291	Boise, Idaho	C. E. Gardner, Box 525	G. W. Alexander, 225 S. 5th St.	225 So. 5th St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 292	Minneapolis, Minn.	S. S. Erickson, 225 So. 5th St.	L. H. Mahood, Box 707	Public Library; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 294	Hibbing, Minn.	L. H. Mahood, Box 707	F. H. Beale, 121 West 3rd St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(i) 295	Little Rock, Ark.	Bon A. Pearson, 1814 Maple St.	A. Keith, 1659 Main St.	Room 36, over Hartsville Decorating Co.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 296	Beckham, S. D.	John Hayward, 119 Manningburg	W. S. Young, 1302 Kentucky St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 298	Michigan City, Ind.	P. R. Benson, 601 Pine St.	A. Dickens, 50 Aspen St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 300	Auburn, N. Y.	Ray Andrews, 10 Holley St.	T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St.	Moose Hall; Sat.
(m) 301	Texarkana, Texas.	G. H. Armstrong, Box 574	C. J. Campbell, 707 Los Juntas	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 302	Martinez, Calif.	Thos. Dealy, 108 York St.	E. R. Bradley, 3106 Eutopia St.	City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 303	St. Catharines, Ont., Can.	M. Braun, 1525 Taylor St.	John E. Resley, R. F. D. No. 1	Federation Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 304	Greenville, Texas.	John E. Resley, R. F. D. No. 1	La Vale, Md.	Allegheny Trades Hall; Thurs.
(i) 305	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Clifton L. Hinson, P. O. Box 522	B. S. Reid, Room 213, Arvark	L. O. O. M. Hall; Thurs.
(m) 307	Cumberland, Md.	B. S. Reid, Room 213, Arvark	G. E. Hearst, 3013 W. 43rd Ave.	357 Collinsville Ave.; Every Thurs.
(m) 308	St. Petersburg, Fla.	F. B. Everhart, 1618 N. Main St.	B. B. Everhart, 1618 N. Main St.	Labor Temple; Mon.
(m) 309	St. Louis, Ill.	G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St.	G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 310	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	E. I. Newman, 97 West 3rd Ave.	E. I. Newman, 97 West 3rd Ave.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(rr) 312	Shenover, N. C.	E. H. Turner, 355 Caldwell Ave.	E. H. Turner, 355 Caldwell Ave.	Homrichs Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 313	Wilmington, Del.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	319½ Gay St.; 4th Tues.
(i) 317	Huntington, W. Va.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 318	Knoxville, Tenn.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Port Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 320	Manitowish, Wis.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(m) 321	LaSalle, Ill.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 322	Casper, Wyo.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 323	W. P. Beach, Fla.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 325	Wilmington, N. Y.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Manhattan Hotel, Cor. Garden and Boy-
(m) 326	Lawrence, Mass.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	len St.; 1st Tues.
(m) 327	Pensacola, Fla.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 328	Oswego, N. Y.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Majestic Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 329	Shreveport, La.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Tues.
(m) 330	Lawton, Okla.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 332	San Jose, Calif.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 333	Portland, Me.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(m) 334	Pittsburg, Kans.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Service Elect. Co.; last Sat.
(m) 335	Springfield, Mo.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	1816½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 336	Manhattan, Kans.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 337	Parsons, Kans.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 338	Denison, Texas	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; Mon.
(m) 339	Ft. Wm., Ont., Can.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 340	Sacramento, Calif.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 341	Livingstone, Mont.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 343	Taft, Calif.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 344	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 345	Mobile, Ala.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m) 346	Fort Smith, Ark.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 347	Des Moines, Ia.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Carpenter's Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 348	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Trades Labor Hall; 1st Tues.
(i) 349	Miami, Fla.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	115½-117½ E. Michigan Ave.
(m) 350	Hannibal, Mo.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 352	Lansing, Mich.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; Wed.
(m) 353	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Washington Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 354	Salt Lake City, Utah	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Musical Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 355	North Amboy, N. J.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	402½ E. State St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 361	Northah, Nev.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	433 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 364	Rockford, Ill.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(m) 367	Easton, Pa.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon.
(i) 368	Indianapolis, Ind.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	3d and Crest Ave., Charleroi, Pa.; 1st Tues.
(i) 369	Louisville, Ky.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Elect. Wkrs. Hall, Wed.
(i) 371	Monessen, Pa.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Grand Army Hall; 2d Tues.
(m) 372	Boone, Iowa	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 374	Augusta, Me.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 375	Albion, Pa.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	
(m) 376	Princeton, Ind.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	Edw. Krahnk, 1210 Huron St.	

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)377	Lynn, Mass.	E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhoades Ave.	F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon Hill Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(f)381	Charlotte, N. C.	Jas. McKinstry, 210 N. Leaning-ton Ave.	H. C. Cope, 303 No. Poplar St.	165 N. LaSalle St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)382	Columbia, S. C.	L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St.	Felix B. Green, 1807 Main St.	1615 Main St.; Tues.
(m)383	Gillespie, Ill.	H. B. Heeren, Gillespie, Ill.	C. E. Edwards, 1002 E. Main St., Staunton, Ill.	Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)384	Muskogee, Okla.	H. H. Shell, 309 No. 5th St.	A. J. Thomas, Box 951	401 Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Fri.
(rr)385	Marshall, Texas	N. O. Nowlin, 59 Congress St.	N. O. Nowlin, No. Franklin St.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri.
(m)388	Palestine, Texas	Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St.	G. C. Fairfield, 1001 E. Lacy St.	Trades Council Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m)389	Glenn Falls, N. Y.	R. J. Gardphe, 122 Warren St.	Geo. T. Dunaway, 932 DeQueen Blvd.	Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday.
(m)390	Port Arthur, Texas	R. G. Gallagher, 1701 7th St.	Geo. T. Dunaway, 932 DeQueen Blvd.	Fuller Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed.
(i)391	Ardmore, Okla.	T. Walcott, 724 4th Ave., S. E.	M. A. Graham, 518 N. Wash St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)392	Troy, N. Y.	W. A. Ryan, 59 Congress St.	I. S. Scott, Young Bldg., State	City Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i)393	Havre, Mont.	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479	Havre Hotel; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i)394	Auburn, N. Y.	Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St.	Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St.	Montel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(cs)396	Boston, Mass.	Arthur Myshall, 296 River St.	Walter Aylward, 18 Ticknor St., So. Boston, Mass.	Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)397	Balboa, C. Z., Pan.	J. L. Dyer, Box 115	G. Edgar Murphy, P. O. Box 281	Balboa Lodge Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(i)398	Lexington, Ky.	Chas. Feltzinger, 97 S. Main St.	W. S. Weaver, 412 Chair Ave.	B. G. Fed. of Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)400	Asbury Park, N. J.		David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.	Winkler Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)401	Reno, Nevada		Geo. I. James, 212 N. Virginia.	Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i)402	Greenwich, Conn.	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y.	W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St.	96 Greenwich Ave.; 2d Fri.
(rr)403	Portsmouth, Ohio	O. H. Kinder, 1516 10th St.	N. L. Boren, 1914 7th St.	Red Men's Hall; Thurs.
(i)405	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	T. D. Phelps, 351 So. 11th St. West.	W. H. Jennings, 1521 E Avenue East.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)406	Okmulgee, Okla.	J. R. Weiser, care of L. & H. Stanley Divers, 115 No. Taft St. Elec. Co.		Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)408	Missoula, Mont.	E. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St.	J. H. Heydort, 701 S. 2d St., W.	E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)411	Warren, Ohio	W. P. Barto, 1419 Trumbler Ave.	Leslie McLean, 303 3rd St., O. Niles, O.	Union Savings Trust Bldg.; 1st & 3d Wed.
(i)413	Santa Barbara, Calif.	Fred R. Hoyt, 1318 Morrison Ave.	Don Humphreus, Box 415.	613½ State St.; Mon.
(rr)414	Macon, Ga.	M. L. Ryan, 1118 Ash St.	J. P. McFarland, 788 Holt Ave.	509 Mulberry St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)415	Cheyenne, Wyo.	C. C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave.	C. C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave.	Moulton Electric Co., 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)416	Bozeman, Mont.	H. Dale Cline, Box 515.	H. Dale Cline, Box 515.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)417	Coffeyville, Kans.	O. Hall, 501 W. 1st St.	A. J. Koehne, 910 W. 10th St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)418	Pasadena, Calif.	J. A. Barbieri, 1450 Locust St.	W. R. Boyles, 1611 Paloma St.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(m)420	Keokuk, Ia.	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll	919½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)422	New Phila., Ohio	Carl Rippel, 248 E. Ray St.	J. D. Crissel, 326 No. 7th St.	326 No. 7th St.; 3d Fri.
(rr)423	Moberly, Mo.	Geo. Evans, 211 Wallnut St.	J. H. McCallum, 827 Myra St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)424	Decatur, Ill.	James Quinn, 212½ E. Prairie St.	S. F. Wolf, 535 E. Olive St.	1164 E. Eldorado St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)426	Sioux Falls, S. D.	L. Keefe, 1200 E. 9th St.	A. H. Baumgartner, 1408 S. Dakota Ave.	Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)427	Springfield, Ill.	A. F. Hughes, 2305 So. 15th St.	Fred Vole, 1017 No. 2nd St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)428	Bakersfield, Calif.	E. J. Sartley, Box 238.	W. L. Mayhe, Box 238.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(m)429	Nashville, Tenn.	F. E. Wheeler, 1120 3rd Ave., So.	F. E. Wheeler, 1120 3rd Ave., So.	212½ 8th Ave., N.; Wed.
(i)430	Racine, Wis.	J. E. Raven, 513 S. 8th St.	Otto Rode, 1819 Albert St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)431	Mason City, Ia.	E. F. Gorman, 221 So. Monroe Ave.	L. R. Batchelor, 924 N. Delaware Ave.	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)432	Bucyrus, Ohio	Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St.	Frederick Baehr, 1112 E. Warren St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)434	Douglas, Ariz.	J. C. McCuniff, 1021 B. Ave.	J. F. Johnson, Box 221.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)435	Winthrop, Man., Can.	A. Mackey, 577 Finley St.	J. L. McBride, Labor Temple.	Maccabee Hall; 3d Sat.
(m)436	Waterford, N. Y.	Frank Mullin, 101 Adams St.	O. Fausel, 1230 7th Ave.	Firemen's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)437	Fall River, Mass.	H. E. Gray, 86 S. 11th St., Kenmore, Ohio.	James Reynolds, 360 Durfee St.	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)439	Akron, Ohio	V. W. Dundas, 233 Locust St.	J. A. King, 262 Bandini St.	Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)440	Riverside, Calif.	Ed. Thomas, Pendleton Hotel.	H. F. Conroy, Opportunity, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall; 4th Sun. and 2d Thurs.
(rr)441	Spokane, Wash.	J. T. Keith, Box 72.	J. H. Gallagher, Box 21.	Orange Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m)443	Montgomery, Ala.	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	184½ N. Perry St.; Thurs.
(m)444	Ponca City, Okla.	A. F. Dunkin, 117 No. 4th St.	A. F. Dunkin, 117 N. 4th St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(m)446	Monroe, La.	J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St.	J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St.	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)447	Sandusky, Ohio	Welby Weldman, 1416 Lindsley	Welby Weldman, 1416 Lindsley	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)449	Pocatello, Idaho	J. H. Guymon, Box 196.	J. H. Guymon, Box 196.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(to)450	Worcester, Mass.			
(m)452	Gloucester, N. J.	Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St., Camden, N. J.	Thos. R. Dunlavy, 250 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)454	Bluefield, W. Va.	M. B. Parks, P. O. Box 793.	A. R. Woltz, 67 Rogers St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)456	New Brunswick, N. J.	W. J. Murray, 316 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park.	Julius Kampf, 86 Ray St.	340 George St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)457	Altoona, Pa.	H. I. Linderlitter, Box 457.	J. C. Hoover, Box 457.	B. of R. T. Home; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)458	Aberdeen, Wash.	H. A. Trager, Box 91	R. C. Jordan, P. O. Box 91.	Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)460	Chickasha, Okla.	W. O. Pitchford, care Phillip Electric Co.	B. S. Hakema, 513 Illinois Ave.	Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i)461	Aurora, Ill.	Ed. Bach, 59 So. Broadway.	J. L. Quirin, 364 Talma St.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Wed.
(rr)462	Waycross, Ga.		M. C. Beverly, 1915 Albany Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)463	Springfield, Mo.	A. Jertburg, 760 W. Scott.	J. W. Dieterman, 835 S. Missouri Ave.	Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)465	San Diego, Calif.	Howard Leggett, 3501 Herman Ave.	Robert Bennett, Box 118.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i)466	Charleston, W. Va.	C. T. Haggerty, 1402 Wash. St.	B. Morgan, 405 Ohio Ave.	Masonic Temple; Fri.
(m)467	Miami, Ariz.	A. V. O'Leary, Box 581.	Emil B. Morf, P. O. Box 581.	Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)468	Van Nest, N. Y.	A. W. Stevens, 776 Melrose Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Edw. Slevin, 2436 Lyvere St., Westchester, N. Y.	412 E. 158th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(i)470	Haverhill, Mass.	Irwin Moore, 450 Main St.	John W. Perry, 33 Pleasant St., Bradford, Mass.	Academy of Music Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)471	Millinocket, Me.	Jos. Nickless, Box 6.	W. O. Boynton, Box 6.	Rush Block; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)473	Terre Haute, Ind.	A. W. Norwood, 2617 Fenwood Ave.	A. O. Partridge, 2621 Fenwood Ave.	K. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)474	Memphis, Tenn.	A. R. McGoldrick, Box 274.	Polk Byrd, 1141 Sledge Ave.	Italian Hall; Fri.
(m)476	Saginaw, Mich.	B. W. Allen, Carpenter's Hall, 121½ So. Franklin Ave.	I. McCoy, Carpenter's Hall, 121½ So. Franklin Ave.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)477	San Bernardino, C.	J. Wilson, 737 Cort St.	W. J. Watts, 379 20th St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(b) 479	Beaumont, Texas.	Frank T. Johnson, Box 932.	C. A. Weber, Box 932.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Tues.
(b) 481	Indianapolis, Ind.	Wm. Nolting, 41 W. Pearl St.	Jack Connors, 41 W. Pearl St.	41 West Pearl St.; Wed.
(m) 482	Eureka, Calif.	L. E. Starkey, 806 E. St.	Henry J. Tornwall, Box 688.	Labor Hall; Tues.
(b) 483	Tacoma, Wash.	C. L. Thompson, 823 "A" St.	H. E. Durant, 5098 So. Park Ave.	1117½ Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(b) 485	Rock Island, Ill.	M. G. Welch, R. R. No. 1, Box 88	Lloyd Levene, 2381 8th Ave.	Industrial Home Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 487	Hannibal, Mo.	W. T. McCarthy, 313 13rd St.	Chas. Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th	Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 488	Bridgeport, Conn.	Jas. Monement, 433 John St.	Chas. Kelly, 350 Conn. Ave.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(b) 490	Centuria, Ill.	Golden Freeman, 1028 Dyer St.	Lee Allen, 538 S. Sycamore St.	Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon.
(b) 492	Montreal, Que., Can.	J. L. Sauve, 1350a St. Lawrence St.	Jas. Hadgkiss, 438 Rielle Ave.	417 Ontario St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(b) 493	Johnstown, Pa.	Thos. Byers, 339 Walnut St.	Jas. Fetterman, 472 Edith Ave.	Franklin Bldg.; Tues.
(b) 494	Milwaukee, Wis.	E. B. Broetler, 183 Burleigh St.	Chas. Hansen, 802 69th Ave.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Fri.
(b) 500	San Antonio, Texas.	C. A. Freeman, 414 Dunning Ave.	T. A. Lancaster, 223 Buford St.	Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	H. Wildberger, 119 S. High St.	Henry Stroth, 15 Fernbrook Ave.	Labor Lyceum; 1st Fri.
(b) 503	Boston, Mass.	Geo. Mooney, 276 Bunker Hill St., Charleston, Mass.	F. J. Cunningham, 162 Roslindale Ave., Roslindale, Mass.	995 Wash. St.; 1st Wed., 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 504	Meadville, Pa.	R. O. Perry, Penn Ave., Kerrtown, Pa.	S. H. Wasson, 563 Green St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 506	Chicago Hts., Ill.	Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St.	F. E. Martin, 204 W. 14th St.	Moose Hall; 1st Mon.
(m) 508	Savannah, Ga.	H. L. Tolle, 2107 Price St.	J. T. Hill, 548 East Liberty St.	DeKalb Hall; 1st & 3d Fri.
(m) 509	Lockport, N. Y.	I. A. Neher, 41 Beattie Ave.	Albert Rothmeier, 184 Lock St.	Ave. C; 1st and 3d Thurs.
(b) 510	Galveston, Texas	Frank McKee, 1017 21st St.	J. Simpson, 1501 16th St.	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 511	Topeka, Kans.	Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St.	G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St.	55 Adelaide; Every Fri.
(b) 513	Charlottesville, Va.	D. O'Connor, 6637 Baldwin Ave.	D. O'Connor, 6637 Baldwin Ave.	Grebble Hall, Hampton, 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 514	Detroit, Mich.	W. E. Brinson, 426 Newport News Ave., Hampton, Va.	C. B. Dresser, Willow St., Hampton, Va.	M. E. B. A. Hall; Wed.
(m) 515	Newport News, Va.	H. W. Dahlgren, 75 W. Exchange St.	T. H. Larson, 287 38th St.	Pythian Castle; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 517	Astoria, Oreg.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	206 W. 7th; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 518	Meridian, Miss.	F. Lofgren, Box 1101.	Wm. H. Boerner, Box 588.	625 8th Ave.; 2d, last Mon.
(m) 520	Austin, Texas	F. Lofgren, Box 1101.	James H. Merrick, 400 No. Main, Andover, Mass.	Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 521	Greeley, Colo.	Fred. S. Powers, 133 Bailey St.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St.	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri.
(m) 522	Lawrence, Mass.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St.	Joe Carlin, 4014 Ave. "L"	309½ Tremont; 2d, 4th Fri.
(b) 526	Watsonville, Calif.	Joe Schimmsel, 1912 Franklin St.	Jas. Hagerman, 619 Lhuus St.	3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs.
(rr) 527	Galveston, Texas.	Griffith H. Morris, 45½ Champlain St.	Carlyle W. Foster, 77 Elizabeth St.	Trades Assembly Hall; Wed.
(m) 529	Billings, Mont.	F. F. Rember, 107 No. 33rd St.	W. T. Gates, Box 616.	Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr) 533	Proctor, Minn.	C. J. Lord, 901½ W. Franklin St.	W. H. Koch, 2625 W. 1st St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(b) 535	Evansville, Ind.	Jos. Way, 1626 Union St.	John H. Munn, 1209 No. Rowley St.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Every Fri.
(b) 536	Schenectady, N. Y.	D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St., Oakland, Calif.	Thomas Bourke, 339 Carrie St.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat.
(cs) 537	San Francisco, Calif.	Ray Miller, 1213 E. Main St.	F. Dougan, 6 Ford St.	Room 234, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
(b) 538	Danville, Ill.	Clarence A. Phillip, 945 Crescent Place.	R. Bleucker, 842 Commercial St.	Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 539	Port Huron, Mich.	H. C. Hinds, 2818 9th St., S. W.	J. McMurray, 911 3rd St., S. W.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(b) 540	Canton, Ohio	I. E. Diehl, 2581 1st Ave.	W. O. Bradier, 2121 10th Ave.	116 Market Ave., S.; Fri.
(m) 542	Huntington, W. Va.	J. G. Dixon, 706 Idaho St.	J. G. Dixon, 706 Idaho St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 543	Lewistown, Mont.	A. La Douceur, Box 741.	C. E. Donald, Box 741.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(e) 556	Walla Walla, Wash.	Chas. Stevens, Box 593.	Chas. Stevens, Box 593.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 557	Minot, N. Dak.	T. J. Pharell, 123 Meridian St.	C. E. Anderson, Box 353.	Basement, Sons Norway Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m) 558	Florence, Ala.	E. L. Shraeder, 390 Crosby St.	M. Green, 451 Vista St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(b) 560	Pasadena, Calif.	L. A. McEwan, 1121 B. Wellington St., Verdun, P. Q.	A. L. Taylor, Lorrain Ave., Ottawa Park, N.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(rr) 561	Montreal, Que., Can.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 563	Marion, Ind.	Harold Salters, 2116 No. F St.	Walter Jellison, Wash. Theater Bldg.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 564	Richmond, Ind.	H. A. Price, E. Radford, Va.	P. E. Moses, P. O. Box 404, Salem, Va.	T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 566	Roanoke, Va.	T. J. Hennessey, Federal St.	C. Arthur Smith, 14 Devonshire St., Woodfords, Maine.	Labor Hall; Tues.
(b) 567	Portland, Me.	E. Remillard, 111 Stanley St.	F. Griford, 417 Ontario St., E.	514 Congress St.; Every Monday.
(b) 568	Montreal, Que., Can.	W. S. Rainey, 2076 3d St.	G. W. Adams, 1027 21st St.	417 Ont. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(b) 569	San Diego, Calif.	M. C. Helfelman, Zuni Apt. Z.	E. C. Russell, Box 501.	Fraternel Brotherhood Hall; Every Mon.
(m) 570	Tucson, Ariz.	O. E. E 3rd St.	G. E. Wickberg, Box 927.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays.
(m) 571	McGill, Nevada.	John Phillips, Box 243.	W. J. Willis, 1047 Rialack St.	Cypress Hall; 4th Mon.
(b) 572	Regina, Sask., Can.	Jas. R. Peacock, 2240 Pasqua.	Forrest Smith, 25 Main St.	Trades Hall, Odor St.; 3rd Wed.
(b) 573	Warren, O.	G. L. Clark, 215 2nd St.	J. Van Rossum, 211 9th St.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(m) 574	Bererton, Wash.	Walt Miller, 937 Front St.	Louis Drennen, 1820 6th St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 575	Portsmouth, Ohio	M. F. Bauman	R. Badon	Plumbers Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 577	Drumright, Okla.	Geo. Renz, 239 Green Ave., Lynhurst, N. J.	F. W. DuBois, 13 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Ideal Electric Co.; Fri.
(b) 578	Hackensack, N. J.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	Junior Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 580	Olympia, Wash.	Thos. R. Pierson, Hanover Ave., Morris Plains.	Garrett Gurnee, 9 Spring Place.	116 E. 4th St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 581	Morristown, N. J.	W. Stevenson, Labor Temple.	L. J. Reynolds, 1126 E. San Antonio St.	Elks' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(b) 583	El Paso, Texas.	S. D. Griffing, 2812 E. 3rd St., Route No. 7.	G. D. Gadhais, 1528 N. Boston St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(b) 584	Tulsa, Okla.	Chas. Murphy, Box 1316.	Claud Blair, Box 1316.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Friday.
(b) 585	El Paso, Texas.	Aug. Schuetter, 603 Boone St.	Iva J. Hassler, 601 N. 7th St.	Labor Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 587	Pottsville, Pa.	Joseph C. Taft, 90 Crawford St.	Adam E. Sdk, 53 Blodgett St.	Centre and Arch St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(b) 588	Lowell, Mass.	W. E. Dray, 63 Lewis St.	F. C. Bathburn, 32 Center St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(b) 590	New London, Conn.	C. S. Rose, 107 W. Poplar.	Ed. M. Fredrick, 4319 Bellevue Ave.	Machinist Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(b) 591	Stockton, Calif.	W. A. Mills, Labor Temple.	C. R. Harris, 57 W. 3d St.	216 E. Market; Mon.
(b) 592	Kansas City, Mo.	Paul C. Kittell, 1 Canaday St.	Rex Harris, Box 437.	Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 594	Dunkirk, N. Y.	L. E. Pollard, 1635 92nd Ave.	W. P. Bonn, 3845 West St.	W. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 594	Santa Rosa, Calif.	C. H. Baltzer, 692 Moore St.	D. M. Ressler, 39 Denham St.	Germamia Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(b) 595	Oakland, Calif.	F. E. Vaughn, 1016 Iowa Ave.	G. F. Ramsey, 624 S. Iowa St.	1918 Grove St.; Every Wed.
(b) 596	Clarkburg, W. Va.	R. E. Kuster, 1211 W. Park St., Urbana, Ill.	J. C. Adams, 1706 Glenn Park Drive, Champaign, Ill.	Robinson Bldg.; Thurs.
(b) 598	Iowa City, Ia.			Eagles Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(b) 601	Champaign, Ill.			Room 209, Labor Hall; 3d Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)602	Amarillo, Texas	M. C. Apel, care W. Finkley Electric Co.	W. A. Singleton, 900 Tyler St.	W. O. W. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)603	Kittanning, Pa.	A. Dudds, 519 Highland	E. McCafferty, 538 Fair St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)608	Fort Wayne, Ind.	O. Miller, 1011 Erie St.	O. L. Markey, 1045 Delaware Ave.	Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i)609	Spokane, Wash.	J. H. Porter, Box 1777	E. Christosh, Box 1777	Carpenters' Hall; last Thurs.
(m)610	Marshalltown, Ia.	Glenn Merrill, 517 No. 1st St.	Jas. H. Johnson, 311 So. 5th St.	Labor Hall; 1st Sun.
(m)611	Albuquerque, N. M.	Wm. Shepherd, General Delivery	W. E. Bueche, Box 244	Painters Hall; 1st Wed.
(i)613	Atlanta, Ga.	J. A. Baumann, 112 Trinity Ave.	W. E. Weir, 560 Central Ave.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(i)614	San Rafael, Calif.	T. J. Cummings, Grand Ave.	A. E. Midgley, 811 Guinda St.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)617	San Mateo, Calif.	H. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif.	A. E. Midgley, 811 Guinda St.	B. M. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)619	Hot Springs, Ark.		D. J. Peel, 10 Cedar Terr.	318 Malvern Ave; 1st Tues.
(m)620	Sheboygan, Wis.	T. E. MacDonald, 821 Oakland Ave	Gerhart Fedler, 1425 N. 7th St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(s)622	Lynn, Mass.	Jas. Sheerman, 767a Western Ave., W.	R. Mansfield, 767a Western Ave.	St. Mary's Hall, W.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)623	Butte, Mont.	J. Dougherty, Box 141	A. A. Sundberg, Box 141	Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(i)625	Halifax, N. S., Can.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	7 Annandale St.; 1st Fri.
(m)627	Lorain, Ohio	Lester Kress, 323 7th St.	C. Wiegand, 331 E. 21st St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)628	Wilmington, Del.	Harry Riugler, 1022 W. 3d St.	A. Almsworth, 2202 W. 6th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)629	Moncton, N. B., C.	Walter H. Stratton, 79 Fleet St.	R. Robinson, Sunny Brae, West Co.	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
(m)630	Lethbridge, Alta., C.	Leo Wadden, Box 474	Leo Wadden, P. O. Box 474	4th St., S.; 3d Sun., p. m.
(i)631	Newburgh, N. Y.	Fred Scott, R. F. D. No. 1, 5th Ave.	Leslie Weaver, 140 Lander St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th p. m.
(i)635	Davenport, Iowa	A. Andersen, 427 E. 14th St.	L. P. Cracelus, 1927 College Ave.	Turner Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)636	Toronto, Ont., Can.	A. McDonald, 127 John St.	S. Millington, 52 Carus Ave.	Labor Temple;
(rr)641	Silsby, Ill.	C. A. Rusland, Box 186, Watertown, Ill.	Thos. Phares, 619 W. 4th St., Davenport, Ia.	Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed.
(m)642	Meriden, Conn.	H. Gels, 63 Lindsley Ave.	E. D. Lancraft, 79 Reservoir Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)646	Sheridan, Wyo.	C. E. Luce, 1150 No. Custer St.	Leo. B. Oneyear, 15 No. Sheridan Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i)647	Schenectady, N. Y.	Edw. Smith, 310 Paige St.	W. A. Briggs, 247 Foster Ave.	258 State St.; 1st Wed.
(m)648	Hamilton, Ohio	C. S. Bowers, 708 So. 8th St.	J. W. Wilson, 429 Pershing Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)649	Alton, Ill.	C. W. White 26 E. 6th St.	J. Voss, 900 Hawley Ave.	Tophorn Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i)651	Merced, Calif.	F. C. McConnell	W. F. Burke	
(m)653	Miles City, Mont.	G. C. Pitts, 614 N. Prairie Ave.	Jas. P. Welch, P. O. Box 821	7th and Main St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)654	Tacoma, Wash.	V. A. Sorenson, 4021 So. 66th St.	C. O. Smith, 1509 E. 68th St., Seattle, Wash.	111 1/2 Tacoma Ave., Tacoma, Wash.; 1st Wed., 131st Ave., Seattle; 3d Wed.
(i)655	Waterbury, Conn.	Wm. Halpin, 19 Sycamore Lane	E. E. Chapin, Box 1125	127 E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(c)659	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Chas. Constantino, 330 Deer St.	Chas. Constantino, 330 Deer St.	Machinists' Hall; 4th Sun., 2:30 p. m.
(i)660	Waterbury, Conn.	Martin O'Rourke, 401 Cooke St.	Edw. Condon, 501 Wilson St.	Building Trades Hall; Every Fri.
(m)661	Hutchinson, Kans.	C. P. Gish, 511 W. 17th	A. B. Rutledge, 113 N. Monroe	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)663	Boston, Mass.	Walt H. Chandler, Box 21, N. Billerica, Mass.	C. S. Seyrens, 54 Elm St., Woburn, Mass.	Puritan Hall; 3d Thurs.
(m)664	New York, N. Y.	Chas. H. Reef, 340 Irving Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Mineola, L. I.	Brooklyn Labor Lye.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)666	Richmond, Va.	Will Tompkins, 1717 3rd Ave.	C. J. Alston, 629 N. 33d St.	Arcade Bldg.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)668	Lafayette, Ind.	Henry Lammers, 1119 Elizabeth	Wm. Fredricks, 210 S. Salisbury, West Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)669	Springfield, Ohio	Sam Wright, 113 Western Ave., S.	W. R. Hicks, 339 Oakwood Pl.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m)670	Fargo, N. Dak.	A. Gilmore, 326 7th Ave. So.	S. B. Frankosky, 719 10th St. So.	Labor Temple; 1st Thurs.
(m)672	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Ed Lane, 309 Euclid Ave.	R. E. Joiner, 407 Cherry St.	Union Temple; 2d, 4th Sun.
(m)673	Vineand, N. J.	Edw. Pettengill, 638 Elmer St.	John M. Sildham, 204 S. 3d St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)675	Elizabeth, N. J.	S. J. Martin, 233 Franklin St.	R. D. Lewis, 218 Orchard St.	Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)677	Cristobal, C. Z., Pan.	F. W. Hallin, Box 88, Cristobal, C. Z.	W. H. Nellis, Box 31, Gatun, C. Z.	Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)679	Grinnell, Iowa	Alex Hunter, 603 2d Ave.	F. L. Rinefort, 1303 Main St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)680	Fond du Lac, Wis.	J. E. Mueller, 453 N. Park Ave.	Wm. Liefander, Box 38	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)681	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Lee Higgins	H. F. Sprinkles, 2000 Buchanan St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)684	Modesto, Calif.	E. Palmer, 402 Virginia Ave.	N. A. Lambert, 1005 6th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)685	Bloomington, Ill.	E. Moore, 705 N. Mason	Wm. Rylander, 1507 W. Graham	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)686	Hazleton, Pa.	J. J. Brill, 323 E. Walnut St.	Howard Schneider, 561 W. 9th St.	Mechanics' Bldg.; every Fri.
(m)688	Mansfield, Ohio	R. Curry, 98 Lind Ave.	Glenn H. Leonard, 16 Hedges St.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
	691 Glendale, Calif.	Arthur H. Sellers, 1230 Elm St.	H. M. Griggs, 1111 E. Wilson Ave.	K. of P. Hall; every Mon.
(m)694	Youngstown, Ohio	C. H. Gardner, 29 Poplar St., E. Youngstown, Ohio.	A. Serfoss, 226 E. Cherry St., Box 11, Mahoningtown, Pa.	125 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)695	St. Joseph, Mo.	Hugh Blas, 723 Warsaw Ave.	E. Holman, 2521 Measam St.	K. P. Hall; Thurs.
(i)696	Albany, N. Y.	G. W. Colony, 38 Clinton Ave.	Wm. J. Hannaway, 52 Elizabeth	91 N. Pearl St. 1st, 3d Fri.
(i)697	Gary, Ind.	J. J. Scherer, 14 Condit St., Hammond.	John R. Koble, 1035 E. 47th St.	Gary Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)698	Jerome, Ariz.	C. W. Wykoff, Box 1340	W. H. Johnston, Box 1340	Hammond Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)701	Hinsdale, Ill.	Lee Kline, Naperville, Ill.	B. W. Langkafel, Hinsdale, Ill.	Miller Bldg.; Every Mon.
(m)702	Marion, Ill.	Neal Campbell, Marion, Ill.	E. Scott, 208 N. Gardner, W. Frankfort, Ill.	Naperville, Ill.; 2d Fri.
(m)708	Edwardsville, Ill.	E. Spalding, Car Southern Ill. Lt. P. Co., Collinsville, Ill.	C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co.	Mystic Workers; 1st, 3d Sun.
(i)704	Dubuque, Ia.	S. B. Ditch, E. Dubuque, Iowa.	Henry Gobell, 602 Main St.	Main and Vandalla; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)706	Monmouth, Ill.	Fred Stutsman, 217 W. Detroit Ave.	Jas. E. Ward, 733 E. 11th Ave.	7th and Main; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i)707	Holyoke, Mass.	Chas. E. Hunter, 97 Bowers St.	D. Crane, 277 Park St.	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
(m)710	Northampton, Mass.	F. Zayewski, 37 Grant Ave.	Leo Christal, 40 Hampton Ave.	Redmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)711	Long Beach, Calif.	H. Jackson, Box 207	W. H. Brown, 537 Daisy Ave.	1st National Bank; 1st, 2d Tues.
(i)712	New Brighton, Pa.	C. D. Beaver, 470 College Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.	Chas. May, P. O. Box 234, West Bridgewater, Pa.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(s)713	Chicago, Ill.	A. Lang, 1433 S. 50th Ave., Cicero, Ill.	H. F. Sieling, 119 S. Throop St.	Painters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
715	Kincaid, Ill.	Roy Hawkins	Oscar Simon, Box 401	119 S. Throop St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)716	Houston, Texas	I. T. Saunders, 1620 Maud St.	E. Wood, 2014 W. Capitol	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(s)717	Boston, Mass.	P. J. O'Flaherty	Jas. J. Timney, 92 Wenham St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(i)719	Manchester, N. H.	E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St.	F. L. Evans, 599 Hanover St.	895 Elm St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)720	Camden, N. J.	E. Sontgen, 416 Royden St.	E. F. Cooper, P. O. Box 47, Palmyra, N. J.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)722	Cortland, N. Y.	Leon Gerrard, 114 1/2 Homer Ave.	Jerry Hartnett, Box 298	Trades Assembly; 1st Mon.
(i)723	Fort Wayne, Ind.	D. Baughman, 2028 Cortland Ave.	R. E. Deel, 1017 Loree St.	Painters' Hall; Every Fri.
(m)724	Ottawa, Can.	B. J. Thomson, 13 Balsam St.	B. J. Thomson, 13 Balsam St.	115 Spark St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i)725	Terre Haute, Ind.	P. A. Hall, 1837 S. 8th St.	A. C. Moredock, 2329 5th Ave.	C. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)729	Punxsutawney, Pa.	H. W. Krenkan, Cole, Pa.	John Mitchell, 232 N. Main St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)731	Int. Falls, Minn.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St.	S. R. Walsh, 409 5th St.	City Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)732	Portsmouth, Va.	L. Ziegenhain, 424 Nelson St.	J. W. Bethel, 1831 Laurel Ave.	Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)733	Altoona, Pa.	O. R. McConahy, Station No. 13	Louis A. Lamade, 332 21th Ave.	B. K. T. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)734	Norfolk, Va.	Jerome E. Hawkins, 431 Wright St., Portsmouth, Va.	J. F. Cherry, 330 Poole St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m)735	Burlington, Ia.	W. F. Wales, 311 N. 9th St.	R. E. Pierce, 1207 S. 4th St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)738	Orange, Texas	E. L. Spough, Box 204	E. L. Spough, Box 204	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l)740	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	James J. Loftus, 508 Montgomery Ave., West Pittston, Pa.	Wm. Thirwall, care of Mr. Rice, 191 E. Market St.	Simon Long Bldg.; Tues.
(rr)741	Scranton, Pa.	Robt. Anderson, 123 Belmont Ter.	W. D. Jackson, 529 Pleasant Ave.	Eagles Hall; 2d & 4th Fri.
(rr)742	New York, N. Y.	R. J. O'Keefe, 372 13th Ave., Astoria, L. I.	V. J. La Noce, 211 E. 101st St.	Kieffield's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)743	Reading, Pa.	Leon Bush, 223 Moss St.	Walter Diehl, Wanner Bldg.	Reed and Court Sts.; Mon.
(rr)744	New York, N. Y.	J. J. O'Neill, 91 Monroe St., Winfield, L. I.	K. Tillotson, Linden St., Bellmore, L. I.	Arcanum Hall, Richmond Hill; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)750	Pittsburgh, Pa.	L. J. O'Hara, 3350 Webster Ave.	O. Beudorf, Box 366, Pitscain, Pa.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)751	Little Falls, N. Y.	Burney Blair, 20 Hancock St.	Fred Pross, 312 Mary St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st & 3d Fri.
(rr)752	Jersey City, N. J.	Herman Heiser, 32 E. Maurice St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.	Geo. Weierich, 209 Sterling St., East Orange, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)753	Philadelphia, Pa.	Thos. Cream, 1819 E. Cornwall St.	Chas. F. Hildebrandt, 1521 So. Taylor St.	3211 Woodland Ave.; every Thurs.
(rr)754	Sayre, Pa.	H. Hewitt, 115 Chemung St., Waverly, N. Y.	Thomas Crawford, 317 S. Wilbur Ave.	Redmen's Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)755	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Geo. B. Shawver, Route No. 1, Weston, W. Va.	Chas. C. Drummond, Box 124, Hepzibah, W. Va.	Williams Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)756	Fairmont, W. Va.	Wm. Henke, Box 536, Rivesville, W. Va.	H. Manley, 94 Fairmont Ave.	Labor Hall; Mon.
(rr)757	Joliet, Ill.	Edwin Lindstrom, 1917 State St., Lockport, Ill.	H. C. Kueffner, 910 So. Joliet St.	Laughton Hall; 1st Wednesday.
(m)758	Hagerstown, Md.	Clyde Anders, 621 N. Mulberry St.	Karl L. Barr, 629 No. Mulberry St.	Young Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)760	Knoxville, Tenn.	K. P. Dyke, 132 New York Ave.	A. S. Bradley, 122 Richard St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d Fri.
(m)762	Ashtabula, Ohio	Geo. Vian, 77 Main St.	C. J. Clark, 44½ Madison.	Kritza Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(l)763	Omaha, Nebr.	C. L. Gustafson, 2202½ S. 16th St.	H. G. Durham, 222 N. 25th.	Labor Temple; Wed.
(rr)764	Denver, Colo.	L. A. Johnson, 3120 S. Lincoln St.	Harry Kelly, 4576 Tennyson St.	1737 Champa St.; 2d & 4th Wed.
(m)765	Visalia, Calif.	E. L. Esting, Box 566		Labor Temple; Wed.
(m)767	Holmer, Utah	E. B. Hofma, Box 423	E. B. Hofma, Box 423	City Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(rr)770	Albany, N. Y.	Frank Clare, 625 2nd St.	H. Beardsley, 582 3d St.	Carman Hall; 4th Thurs.
(l)771	Richmond, Va.		A. L. Holladay, 1100 Semmes St., S.	Pythian Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)773	Windsor, Ont., Can.	I. Stewart, 510 Gladstone Ave.	A. Sacks, 521 Dougall Ave.	61 Pitt St. E.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)774	Cincinnati, Ohio	Edw. Strohmaier, 2001 Vine St.	K. W. Green, 19 Euclid Ave., Ludlow, Ky.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)776	Providence, A. I.	I. J. Dooriss, 300 Charles St.	Henry W. Manley, Pawtucket, R. I.	98 Weybossett St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)779	Chicago, Ill.		R. J. Lindsay, 3356 W. Madison Ave.	5324 So. Halsted St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)784	Indianapolis, Ind.	W. L. Harrison, 1515 W. 27th St.	F. J. Lancaster, 41 N. Lincoln Ave.	233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)786	St. Augustine, Fla.	Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave.	Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave.	Fraternal Hall; Last Sun.
(rr)791	Louisville, Ky.	L. B. Browder, 2117 W. Broadway.	L. E. Hagan, 3923 So. First St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)793	Chicago, Ill.	V. C. Peterson, 6110 So. Peoria St.	A. Peterson, 6435 So. Maplewood Ave.	5436 So. Wentworth Ave.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)794	Chicago, Ill.	J. P. Corrigan, 7034 S. Troop St.	Dan Dubillies, 7436 Kinbark Ave.	Ellis Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)795	Chicago, Ill.	W. A. Street, 10150 Lowe Ave.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	Colonial Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)796	Aurora, Ill.	John Grundy, 406 Grove St.	E. A. Collins, 364 Linden Ave.	Dillenburg Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr)797	Chicago, Ill.	H. Gantz, 6915 Justine St.	L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. Sangamon St.	Hopkins Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)798	Chicago, Ill.	Floyd E. Mitchell, 8637 S. Loomis St.	M. Rowe, 1516 So. 58th Ave., Cicero, Ill.	Central Park Hall; 3d Wed.
(rr)799	Kansas City, Kans.	F. L. Hartley, Y. M. C. A., Kansas City, Kans.	John Flynn, 1418 S. 26th St., Kansas City, Kans.	Fireman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)801	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Chas. Willoughby, 1252 Terrace Ave.	M. L. Finn, 159 Carrier St. N. E.	Campan Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)802	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	H. Murphy, Box 227	H. Murphy, Box 227	Labor Hall; 2d Wed.
(rr)803	New Haven, Conn.	Fred Grube, 467 Blatchley Ave.	Frank Thomann, 27 Pond Lily Ave.	Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon.
(rr)805	Salina, Mo.	L. T. Camper, 609 S. Lafayette.	Jos. Latham, 1004 N. Osage St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)808	Alliance, Ohio	John Boren	E. H. Masters, 1432 E. Grant St.	Maccabee Hall; Thurs.
(m)809	Oelwein, Iowa	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No.	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(rr)811	Lenoir City, Tenn.	E. S. Volles, P. O. Box 383	Jas. R. Ward, P. O. Box 397	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)812	Little Rock, Ark.	J. J. Tolliver, 1516 Marshall St.	J. McConnell, 1215 Cumberland St.	Strike Hdqts.; Every Thurs.
(rr)814	Havelock, Nebr.	James L. Maxwell, P. O. Box 374	James L. Maxwell, Box 374	Labor Temple; 3d Tues.
(rr)817	New York, N. Y.	J. T. Hogan, 470 Concord Ave.	C. H. DeSanto, 533 Tinton Ave.	111 E. 125th St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)819	Salamanca, N. Y.	John E. Fitzgerald, 81 Wilson St.	C. H. Odell, 15 Gates Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 3d Sat.
(rr)820	New Orleans, La.	C. F. Merriman, 3524 Cleveland	A. J. Tomasovich, 717 S. Clark	822 Union St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)823	Midletown, N. Y.	Russell B. Leban, 124 North St.	Lloyd E. Lawrence, 87 Watkins	Gunther Bldg.; 4th Wed.
(l)827	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	Joe Dalton, 404 No. Neil St., Champaign.	H. B. McDonald, R. R. 1, Champaign, Ill.	Labor Hall, Champaign, Ill.; 1st Thurs.
(rr)829	San Bernardino, Calif.	Harry Scheline, 552 14th St.	Thos. J. Casper, Box 42	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(rr)832	Trenton, Mo.	Richard D. Ridgway, 112 W. 7th	B. D. Paris, 808 Halliburton St.	Miners' Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr)834	Hoboken, N. J.	Frank Borgman, 216 Furman Pl., Kingsland, N. J.	Harold Miller, 209 N. 15th Ave., E. Orange, N. J.	107 Washington; 1st, 4th Mon.
(rr)838	Meridian, Miss.	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)839	Jersey Shore, Pa.	C. E. Bassett, 401 Oak St.	C. E. Bassett, 401 Oak St.	K. of C. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)840	Geneva, N. Y.	Elmer Switzer, 5 Merrill Ave.	Walt W. Hosking, 209 Pulitney	Exchange St.; Alternate Fri.
(l)841	Topeka, Kans.	W. H. Rowe, 306 E. 7th St.	B. D. Collins, 712 West First St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)842	Utica, N. Y.	John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave.	E. Martz, 26 Foster St., Whitesboro, N. Y.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(rr)847	Kansas City, Kans.	C. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago, Ill.	C. A. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago, Ill.	Daniels Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr)849	Syracuse, N. Y.	Leo Hesley, Manhattan Hotel	D. E. Passage, 1243 Park St.	Carmen's Hall; 2d & 4th Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)853	Brewster, Ohio.	C. T. Griesheimer, 613 Jarvis Ave., Massillon, Ohio.	G. Mathais, Box 1.	Massillon, Ohio; 4th Mon.
(rr)854	Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter Hayden, 417 W. North St.	G. T. Gray, 401 Prospect Ave.	Polish Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)855	Muncie, Ind.	Harry M. Allen, 218 W. DuBois Ave.	R. Turneson, 315 E. North St.	Building Trades Hall; every Fri.
(rr)857	DuBois, Pa.	F. P. Owen, 324 High St.	Albert E. Ritson, 614 Chestnut Ave.	Ortolo Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)858	Somerset, Ky.	S. L. Orr, 275 E. 168th St., New York.	F. P. Owens, 324 High St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)860	Long Island City, N. Y.	C. L. Clyatt, 421 E. 4th St.	Wm. H. Rohrsen, 1523 Leland Ave., New York, N. Y.	Kleefteld's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)862	Jacksonville, Fla.	Frank P. Clark, 609 Alabama St.	J. E. Ross, 25 Ogram St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)863	Lafayette, Ind.	W. Schlack, 112 Diamond Bridge Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.	Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th St.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)864	Jersey City, N. J.	W. S. Perego, 1810 Division St.	J. B. Hart, 782 E. 19th St.	Hawkes Hall; 3d Thurs.
(rr)865	Baltimore, Md.	Dave McNorgan, 4350 Vancouver Ave.	Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall	Redmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed.
(rr)867	Detroit, Mich.	Thos. Gernon, 5341 Camp St.	Wm. Hamilton, 933 Brainard St.	25 Aldale Ave.; 1st Thurs.
(p)868	New Orleans, La.	Jos. F. Smith, P. O. Box 54.	Jos. Hefer, 1320 Elysian Fields Ave.	B. K. of A. Home; 2d, 4th Mon.
869	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	C. P. Gulick, 40 Decatur St.	R. A. Locke.	
(rr)870	Cumberland, Md.	Frank Glaze, 1814 So. Buckeye	K. D. Bachman, 426 No. Centre	Chapel Hill Hose Co.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)871	Kokomo, Ind.	Robert Glossman, Warwick Ave.	Herbert Lyons, 1711 So. Union	Labor Temple; 1-2-3-4 Fri.
(m)874	Zanesville, Ohio	Francis B. Enoch, 740 W. Chestnut St.	W. F. Noll, 30 Hedgewood Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l)875	Washington, Pa.	C. A. O'Neill, 2716 Myrtle St.	Wm. H. Tarr, 78 Tyner Ave.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)882	New Orleans, La.	G. W. Miner, 606 S. Robinson.	G. F. Schenck, 709 Opelousas Av.	820 Union St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)884	Cleburne, Texas	Wm. Coty, 1521 N. Keating Ave.	W. G. Howell, 108 N. Walnut St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)885	Chicago, Ill.	Carl W. Frank, 2921 18th Ave., So.	Hubert McDonald, 2137 Cortez St.	N. E. Cor. Armitage & Crawford Ave.; 1st Tues.
(rr)886	Minneapolis, Minn.	Jos. Mueller, 2242 Cass Ave.	Geo. Wicklen, 2921 18th Ave., S.	3212 33d Ave. So.; 1st Fri.
(rr)888	St. Louis, Mo.	A. B. Christenson, 407 So. Academy St.	Henry Meyer, 3929a N. 21st St.	Fraternal Hall; 3d Thurs.
(m)890	Janesville, Wis.	Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St.	H. P. Joerg, 618 Prairie Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)891	Coshocton, Ohio.	J. R. Hennessey, 224 James Ave.	Elmer Stover, 718 Pine St.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)892	Mankato, Minn.	O. Sutton, 111 Welland Ave.	J. R. Hennessey, 224 James St.	State Bank; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)897	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	R. H. Woods, 696 Conway St.	A. Glover, 69 N. Main St.	Benfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)902	St. Paul, Minn.	E. T. Ferguson, Box 1471.	J. E. LaPointe, 400 Dakota Bldg.	New Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)904	Fort Scott, Kans.	Cecil H. Allen, 620 Frontenac St.	O. Lee Talbott, 116 E. Wall St.	Redman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)905	Ranger, Texas.	P. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St., Cleveland.	Wm. Peterson, 611½ Pine St.	Carpenters' Hall; Wed.
(m)910	Watertown, N. Y.	J. Calder.	Geo. Dezell, Weldon Hotel.	Britton Block, Arsenal St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)912	Collinwood, Ohio.	Geo. Louthood, Cape Madeline, Que., Can., Box 100.	R. D. Jones, 7508 Shaw Ave., S. W., Cleveland.	10506 Superior Hall, Cleveland, O.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)914	Thorald, Ont., Can.	C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta.	R. L. Bittle, Box 760.	Carpenter's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)915	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	Geo. A. Louthood, Box 100, Cape Madeline, Que.	44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)917	Memphis, Tenn.	G. Gustafson, Box 132.	C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta.	B. of R. T. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)919	Erwin, Tenn.	R. H. Board, care of J. R. Miles, 824 Ryan St.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	Trainmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)921	Two Harbors, Minn.	W. W. Akers, 112 No. 3rd Ave.	B. H. Bailey, 528 8th Ave.	City Hall; 2d Thurs.
(rr)924	Wheeling, W. Va.	R. D. White, 1303 W. Elm St.	G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio.	1515 Market St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)931	Lake Charles, La.	D. A. Boon, 800 Bainbridge St., So. Richmond, Va.	T. A. Brown, 320 Mill St.	Rineau Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)934	Tucson, Ariz.	E. B. Normington, 917½ 16th Elect. Co.	Victor V. Parr, 709 E. Cherokee St.	Trades Council Hall; Thurs.
(m)936	Enid, Okla.	Frank McGovern, 1809½ Howard Ave.	E. C. Murray, 11 So. Mulberry St.	
(rr)937	Richmond, Va.	Chas. Yockum, 1107 N. 2d St.	J. C. Kendall, 3159 "C" St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)938	Sacramento, Calif.	Joseph Devine, 325 Alice St.	W. J. McClean, Box 479.	K. of P. Hall; Tuesday.
(m)942	Cisco, Texas	Percy Goulette, 317 E. Madison P. Mattoon, 2015½ Elysian St.	R. Willbourne, 762 No. 72nd St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)944	Seattle, Wash.	C. G. Caldwell, Box 272.	C. Prullage, 429 Scott St.	117½ Main; Wednesday.
(m)947	Vincennes, Ind.	Frank Taylor, 267 Baker St.	Earl J. Stauffer, Grand Blanc, Mich.	808 So. Saginaw St.; Friday.
(m)948	Flint, Mich.	C. F. Heyn, 181 Milton St., E. Dedham, Mass.	Wm. Foster, 742 N. Barstow St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)953	Eau Claire, Wisc.	Wm. A. Keane, 193 N. Indiana Ave.	Wm. Lodge, 1138 Yale St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)954	Houston, Texas	Bert H. Brown, 402 S. Edith St.	R. L. Huebner.	Community Hall; 1st Mon.
(rr)956	Espanola, Ont., Can.	Stanley Carroll, 426 Maple St.	Harvey Lounsbury, 99 Perry Ave.	Moose Hall; 1st, 4th Mon.
(rr)958	Corning, N. Y.	Harry Poff, 311 E. Wayne Ave.	David P. Healey, 13 Howe Ave., S. Boston.	694 Washington St., Boston; 1st Mon.
(rr)962	Readville, Mass.	Lee Gunter, W. 1st South St.	Earl Harper, 907 Osborne Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(m)963	Kaukaakee, Ill.	M. F. Harris, 1307 W. 40th St.	E. B. Swope, 417 West Fruit Ave.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)967	Albuquerque, N. M.	E. H. Yoltan, 1310 Front St.	Chas. Davis, 449 Maple St.	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr)972	Marletta, Ohio	Ralph Waggoner, 1113 Cedar St.	Harry N. Austin, 1231 Portage Ave.	613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l)973	South Bend, Ind.	Wm. H. LaPointe, 3109 Chaucer	W. E. Boun, 624 N. Charles St.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)974	Carlinville, Ill.	V. S. Miller, 723 Seneca Pl.	J. R. Dezem, 1320 West 37th St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)975	Norfolk, Va.	A. E. Krelschammer, 315 W. 1st	C. E. Miller, 3133 Cherokee St.	Heady Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)976	Port Madison, Ia.	Dan Fehrenbach, 4411 Norledge.	Elmer D. Sellers, 600 Baldwin St.	Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)978	Elkhart, Ind.	M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave.	Clair Senter, 510 Maple Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)980	Los Angeles, Calif.	F. H. Foster, Lewis Run, Pa.	Wm. Moffat, 824 Cedar St.	Trades Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)986	Elmira, N. Y.	Volney Jones, 428 S. Pottinger	L. E. Claife Decker, 211 Columbia	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)988	Greenboro, N. C.	H. H. Thornton, 526 Douglas St.	Dan Fehrenbach, 4411 Norledge Place, West Tulsa, Okla.	Mo. Pac. R. R. E. Bottom Shop; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)992	Tulsa, Okla.	James Duncan, 2106 E. First St.	E. J. Bourg, General Delivery.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Wed.
(m)995	Baton Rouge, La.	M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave.	F. M. Lewis, 420 E. Main St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)996	Bradford, Pa.	F. H. Foster, Lewis Run, Pa.	R. F. Hamilton, Box 532.	Whittaker Bldg.; Wednesday.
(m)997	Shawnee, Okla.	Volney Jones, 428 S. Pottinger	R. L. Dapp, Jr., 926 Walker Ave.	Maccabee Hall; Tuesday.
(m)998	Greensboro, N. C.	H. H. Thornton, 526 Douglas St.	O. M. Anderson, 1407 W. 23rd Place, West Tulsa, Okla.	County Court House; Tuesday.
(l)1002	Tulsa, Okla.	P. J. Connors, 4809 Easton Ave.	Jas. Wray, 3901a Easton Ave.	Butler's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)1005	St. Louis, Mo.	E. H. Cole, Larkspur, Calif. Box 112.	E. C. Alexander, 18 Clarinda Ave., San Rafael, Calif.	Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)1008	San Rafael, Calif.	J. W. Patterson, 300 S. Ruby St.	J. W. Patterson, 300 S. Ruby St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)1012	Ellensburg, Wash.	E. U. Bloompot, 900 Charlotte St., Pekin, Ill.	J. E. Johnson, 211 Easton Ave.	Nichols Hall; Wed.
(rr)1015	Peoria, Ill.			

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr) 1018	Superior, Wis.	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166.	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166.	Trade Labor Hall; 2nd Tues.
(t) 1021	Uniontown, Pa.	Howard House, 151 Grant St.	Owen D. Farr, 164 Morgantown	Fraternities Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 1023	Canton, Ohio	Paul Johannung, 639 Park Ave. S. W.	Paul Johannung, 639 Park Ave. S. W.	307 So. Market Ave.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 1024	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. G. Mapons, Box 547, Hazle- wood St.	C. W. Sheppard, 910 W. Diamond North Side	Odd Fellows' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 1025	Cos Cob, Conn.	G. E. Gifford, 14 Cedar St. Port Chester, N. Y.	Harry P. Gaffney, P. O. Box 88	Carpenters Hall; Friday.
(t) 1029	Woonsocket, R. I.	Wm. Grady, 111 Cato St.	Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St.	5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday.
(rr) 1030	Chicago, Ill.	C. Nelson, 1516 S. Homan Ave.	R. J. Wurtel, 3541 Cottage Grove Ave.	
(mt) 1031	Manchester, N. H.	Arthur Greenwood, 52 Cumber- land St.	Francis A. Foye, 232 Central St.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(rr) 1033	Pocatello, Idaho.	Tracy Pugmire, 1029 No. Hays.	Henry Holmberg, 850 N. 10th St.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(rr) 1036	Jackson, Mich.	Il. P. Strobel, 1008 Pigeon St.	Il. P. Strobel, 1008 Pigeon St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(t) 1037	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne Ave.	J. S. McDonald, 165 James St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 1039	Arlene, Texas	J. A. Hill, care of Abilene Gas & Elec. Co.	G. G. Yocum, 802 Chestnut St.	W. O. W. Hall; 2d & 4th Wed.
(m) 1042	Sturgis, Mich.		A. R. Farnsley, 203 E. West St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(t) 1045	Pawhuska, Okla.	Claude Whitlock.	Geo. B. Page, Box 552.	Labor Hall; Thurs.
(m) 1047	Toledo, Ohio	Dexter D. Young, 383 Woodland Ave.	H. G. Densmore, 3225 Cottage Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 1049	Oil City, Pa.		C. W. Davis, 204 Home Ave.	Latonla Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 1054	Salina, Kans.	Geo. J. Lamphere, 116 E. Bond.	L. C. Arnold, 409 E. Elm St.	W. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 1055	Wellington, Kan.	Ross Perry, 320 W. 9th St.	L. E. Graves, 720 S. G. St.	K. of P. Hall; Thursday.
(m) 1057	Woodland, Me.	A. C. Little.	F. H. Fountain, Box 459.	Opera House Office; 2d, last Tues.
(m) 1058	La Porte, Ind.	J. O. Welshe, Gen. Delivery.	Roy Woodruff, 1112 Weller Ave.	City Band Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 1059	St. Anthony, Idaho.	Fred Johnson.	Chas. B. Rule, 21 E. Main St.	1st Nat. Bank Bldg.; 2d & 4th Mon.
(rr) 1060	Norfolk, Va.	W. H. Bassett, 211 W. 35th St.	T. P. Epperson, 105 Chesapeake St., Ocean View, Va.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m) 1072	Monterey, Calif.	G. Helveen, 513 Park St., Pacific Grove, Calif.	I. Belvall, Carmel, Calif.	Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 1086	Tacoma, Wash.	A. S. Wilson, 3415 East L. St.	A. S. Wilson, 3415 East "L" St.	Labor Temple; 1st Wed.
(rr) 1087	Keyser, W. Va.	Geo. W. Mills, Gilmore St.	H. Wells, 226 W. Piedmont St.	Mystic Chair Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 1091	Battle Creek, Mich.	E. Riggs, 368 N. Kendall St.	G. Cummings, 317 W. Van Buren	Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 1097	Grand Falls, New- foundland.	John St. George, P.O. Box 62.	D. J. O'Flynn, Box 57.	Pink Committee Rooms; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 1098	Childress, Texas	M. Flory, Box 632.	Carl Hudson, Box 632.	Labor Hall; 3d Tues.
(m) 1099	Oil City, Pa.	W. R. Ruffner, Church St.	P. J. Burke, 540 Plumer St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(t) 1101	Anaheim, Calif.	W. Hendrick, Box 274, Brea, Calif.	Arthur Gowdy, 319 S. Claudina	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(t) 1105	Newark, Ohio	Elmer E. Leedy, 437 Cedar Crest Ave.	Chas. Belt, 610 W. Main St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 1108	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	John Lukish, 444 Miller St., Lu- zerne, Pa.	Wm. Lynne, 21 Tripp St., Forty Fort, Pa.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; 3d Mon.
(rr) 1110	Garrett, Ind.	W. J. Droher, 401 So. Cawn St.	Edw. Huber, 119 No. Franklin St.	Federation Hall; 3d Friday.
(m) 1116	Livermore Falls, Me.	Frank Scudder, Box 273.	Norman Barahy, Box 285.	Union Hall; 3rd Wed.
(m) 1118	Kingston, Tenn.		J. D. McCrary, 390 Sullivan St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 1118	Quebec, Can.	G. B. Walsh, 5 St. Joachim St.	Alex Gilbert, 130 1/2 Artillery St.	Internat'l Hqts.; 3rd Mon.
(rr) 1121	Olean, N. Y.	C. Feltenberger, 214 1/2 W. State	Chas. W. Rose, 137 No. 15th St.	Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 1122	Lufkin, Texas	M. L. Hund, P. O. Box, 303.	M. L. Hund, P. O. Box 303.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr) 1125	Connellsville, Pa.	I. W. Lohr, 604 E. Murphy Ave.	J. I. Balsley, 404 E. Crawford Ave.	City Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr) 1128	Pen Argyl, Pa.	Ezra L. Sullivan, 305 Harding Ave.	Herbert Andrews, 722 Wolf St., Easton, Pa.	Republican Club Bldg.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(mt) 1131	Bloomington, Ind.	C. M. Murphy, 702 West 1st St.	C. V. Pitcchash, 314 S. Walnut St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(rr) 1134	Cheyenne, Wyo.	N. L. Kelly.	Karl Brown, 1606 Warren Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d Tues.
(m) 1135	Newport News, Va.	C. O. Webb, 126 27th St.	N. C. Crispe, 4645 Wash. Ave.	Labor Temple; Monday.
(m) 1138	Toronto, Ont., Can.		C. L. Smith, 67 McGill St.	
(m) 1139	Duncan, Okla.	L. H. Dennis, Box 368.	A. C. Cummings, Box 773.	Security Elec. Shop; Tues.
(t) 1141	Okla. City, Okla.	H. Albee, 1610 W. 9th St.	W. Thomas, 1418 E. Park St.	Woolworth Bldg.; Thursday.
(m) 1142	Baltimore, Md.	Jos. S. Wisbeck, 2236 E. Bid- dle St.	Wm. Wilson, 2114 Maryland Ave.	1222 St. Paul St.; 2d & last Fri.
(m) 1143	El Dorado, Ark.	C. B. Marks, 530 Mill St.	W. L. Pickens, 530 Mill St.	730 Mill St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(t) 1144	Birmingham, Ala.	W. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1457.	W. L. Wages, Box 1457.	United Temple; 3d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 1145	Henryetta, Okla.	J. D. Buster.	John Hayden.	
(m) 1147	Wia. Rapids, Wis.	A. Gazeley, 327 9th St., N.	Walter Kruger, 323 8th Ave., N.	Paper Makers' Club; 1st & 3d Wed.
(m) 1151	Mexia, Texas	H. S. Capshaw, Gen. Del.	H. S. Capshaw, Gen. Del.	205 East Commerce St.; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(m) 1153	Tyler, Texas		H. A. Whatley, 200 No. Beverly	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(t) 1154	Santa Monica, Calif.	L. H. Strickland, 1520 Wash. Blvd., Venice, Calif.	Paul C. Lyman, 517 Arizona St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed.

## THEM DAYS HAVE GONE FOREVER

In the old days:  
 Nobody swatted the fly.  
 Nobody wore a wrist watch.  
 Nobody had appendicitis.  
 Nobody wore white shoes.  
 Nobody sprayed orchards.  
 Nobody knew about radio.  
 Most young men had "livery bills."  
 Farmers came to town for their mail.  
 Many people read by the candle or kerosene light.  
 The heavens were not full of man-birds.  
 Nor the sea alive with underwater boats.  
 The hired girl drew one-fifty a week and was happy.  
 Young men learned trades at \$5 per week.  
 The butcher "threw in" a chunk of liver.

The merchant "threw in" a pair of sus-  
 penders with every suit.  
 Nobody listened in on the telephone.  
 There were no electric meters.  
 Nobody observed a sane Fourth.  
 Straw stacks were burned instead of baled.  
 Publishing a newspaper was not a business.  
 It was a dueling game.  
 There were no Bolsheviks nor "isms."  
 The safety razor had not introduced the  
 clean-shaven face.  
 "Equipped with gas" was a prominent line  
 in flat-to-be-let advertisement.  
 Office folks didn't know about a fun in the  
 summer time, and ice water was a treat.  
 Many folks retired at 9 p. m., and rose at  
 5 in the morning.  
 (Times have changed.)





# CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY



<b>Alabama.</b>		<b>District of Columbia.</b>		<b>Dubuque</b> ----- 263		<b>New Orleans</b> ..... 823		<b>Mississippi.</b>	
Birmingham	136	Washington	26	Dubuque	704	New Orleans	888	Meridian	518
Birmingham	1144	Washington	143	Fort Dodge	114	New Orleans	882	Meridian	838
Florence	558			Pt. Madison	976	Shreveport	194		
Mobile	345			Grinnell	679	Shreveport	329		
Montgomery	443			Iowa City	599				
<b>Arkansas.</b>		<b>Florida.</b>		Keokuk	420	<b>Maine.</b>		<b>Missouri.</b>	
Fort Smith	346	Jacksonville	177	Marshalltown	431	Augusta	374	Hannibal	350
Hot Springs	619	Jacksonville	862	Mason City	431	Livermore Falls	1110	Hannibal	487
Little Rock	295	Miami	349	Muscatine	240	Mexico	1146	Joplin	85
Little Rock	812	St. Augustine	786	Oelwein	809	Millinocket	471	Kansas City	53
		St. Petersburg	308	Oskaloosa	199	Portland	335	Kansas City	124
		Tampa	498	Ottumwa	173	Portland	567	Kansas City	162
		W. Palm Beach	323	Sioux City	47	Woodland	1057	Kansas City	592
				Sioux City	231			Kansas City	994
				Waterloo	288			Moberly	423
<b>Arizona.</b>		<b>Georgia.</b>		<b>Idaho.</b>		<b>Maryland.</b>		Sedalla	266
Douglas	434	Atlanta	84	Boise	291	Baltimore	27	Sedalla	805
Jerome	698	Atlanta	613	Pocatello	459	Baltimore	28	Springfield	335
Miami	467	Macon	414	Pocahontas	1033	Baltimore	260	Springfield	463
Tucson	570	Savannah	243	St. Anthony	1059	Baltimore	865	St. Joseph	695
Tucson	934	Savannah	508			Baltimore	1142	St. Louis	1
<b>California.</b>		Waycross	462	<b>Indiana.</b>		Cumberland	307	St. Louis	2
Anaheim	1101			Anderson	281	Cumberland	870	St. Louis	253
Bakersfield	428			Bloomington	1131	Hagerstown	758	St. Louis	1005
Eureka	482			Connersville	201			Trenton	832
Fresno	190			Crawfordsville	89	<b>Massachusetts.</b>			
Fresno	169			Elkhart	978	Boston	8a		
Long Beach	711			Evansville	16	Boston	103	<b>Montana.</b>	
Los Angeles	18			Evansville	535	Boston	104	Anaconda	290
Los Angeles	40			Evansville	805	Boston	142	Bozeman	416
Los Angeles	83			Evansville	608	Boston	202	Billings	532
Los Angeles	980			Evansville	733	Boston	396	Butte	65
Martinez	302			Evansville	186	Boston	503	Butte	623
Merced	651			Evansville	697	Boston	693	Dear Lodge	152
Modesto	684			Evansville	1108	Boston	717	Miles City	653
Monterey	1072			Evansville	368	Brookton	223	Great Falls	122
Oakland	595			Evansville	481	Fall River	437	Haure	393
Pasadena	418			Evansville	784	Fitchburg	256	Helena	185
Pasadena	560			Evansville	873	Greenfield	161	Lewistown	552
Riverside	410			Evansville	868	Haverhill	470	Livingston	341
Sacramento	36			Evansville	863	Holyoke	707	Missoula	408
Sacramento	340			Evansville	1058	Lawrence	326		
Sacramento	938			Evansville	209	Lawrence	522	<b>Nebraska.</b>	
San Bernardino	477			Evansville	523	Lowell	588	Havelock	814
San Bernardino	829			Evansville	298	Lynn	377	Lincoln	166
San Diego	465			Evansville	855	Lynn	622	Lincoln	265
San Diego	569			Evansville	286	New Bedford	224	Omaha	22
San Francisco	151			Evansville	285	Northampton	710	Omaha	205
San Francisco	6			Evansville	376	Readville	962	Omaha	763
San Francisco	537			Evansville	564	Salem	259		
San Jose	332			Evansville	153	Springfield	7	<b>Nevada.</b>	
San Jose	326			Evansville	973	Taunton	235	McGill	571
San Mateo	617			Evansville	475	Worcester	96	Reno	401
San Rafael	614			Evansville	725	Worcester	450	Tonopah	361
Santa Barbara	413			Evansville	947			<b>New Jersey.</b>	
Santa Cruz	526			<b>Kansas.</b>		Ann Arbor	252	Asbury Park	400
Santa Monica	1154			Coffeyville	417	Battle Creek	1091	Atlantic City	210
Santa Rosa	594			Ft. Scott	904	Detroit	17	Atlantic City	211
Sausalito	1008			Hutchinson	661	Detroit	58	Camden	720
Stockton	207			Kansas City	799	Detroit	514	Dover	13
Stockton	591			Kansas City	847	Detroit	867	Elizabeth	675
Taft	343			Manhattan	336	Detroit	867	Hackensack	578
Vallejo	180			Parsons	337	Flint	948	Gloucester	453
Visalia	675			Pittsburg	334	Grand Rapids	75	Hoboken	834
<b>Colorado.</b>				Sallina	1054	Grand Rapids	107	Jersey City	15
Colorado Springs	113			Topeka	226	Grand Rapids	801	Jersey City	164
Denver	68			Topeka	511	Jackson	1036	Jersey City	752
Denver	764			Topeka	841	Kalamazoo	131	Morrisstown	581
Denver	111			Wellington	1055	Lansing	352	Newark	52
Greeley	521			Wichita	271	Muskegon	275	New Brunswick	233
Pueblo	13			<b>Kentucky.</b>		Saginaw	476	Paterson	102
<b>Connecticut.</b>				Lexington	183	Sturgis	1042	Perth Amboy	338
Bridgeport	488			Lexington	398	<b>Minnesota.</b>		Plainfield	262
Cus Cob	1025			Louisville	112	Brainerd	234	Trenton	29
Greenwich	492			Louisville	369	Duluth	31	Trenton	217
Hartford	35			Louisville	731	Hibbing	234	Trenton	269
Meriden	642			Louisville	858	International	731	Vineland	673
New Britain	37			<b>Louisiana.</b>		Falls	892	<b>New Hampshire.</b>	
New Haven	90			Baton Rouge	995	Mankato	892	Berlin	236
New Haven	803			Haynesville	380	Minneapolis	292	Manchester	719
New London	590			Lake Charles	931	Minneapolis	886	Manchester	1031
Norwich	225			Monroe	446	Proctor	533		
Waterbury	655			New Orleans	4	St. Paul	110		
Waterbury	660			New Orleans	130	St. Paul	902		
<b>Delaware.</b>						Two Harbors	921		
Wilmington	313								
Wilmington	628								





## There's a Heap of Difference Between a Live One and a Dead One

*Which are you training  
for?*

**"RIMCO"**

Rubber Insulated  
Pliers and Screw  
Drivers are designed  
especially for Electrical  
Workers, and are  
known as the "Safety"  
tools. The insulation is  
a semi-soft high-grade rubber  
compound **Bonded** to  
the metal by the "Rimco"  
patented method and cannot  
come off—cannot crack or break.  
Each tool tested and passed at 10,000  
volts by the Electrical Testing Laboratories  
of New York City.

*Manufactured Solely by*  
**RUBBER INSULATED METALS  
CORPORATION**  
18 Oliver Street, Newark, N. J.






# WE WON 1000

**FRIENDS IN NINE MONTHS WITH THESE TOOLS. IF YOU  
ARE NOT ONE OF THIS THOUSAND YOU HAVE BEEN A LOSER**

Fig. 132—For cutting Tongues on Matched Floor Boards combines the cutting  
qualities of the wood chisel, the thinness of the putty knife and the toughness  
of the cold chisel. Length 8", width blade 3".

Fig. 133—Shows the Nail Cutter for removing floor boards and getting in  
back of mop boards. Made bent and straight. Note the projection for driving  
out. Length 17", shank  $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, blade  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and very thin.  
No other tools compare with these for quality and thinness.

**If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct. \$1.30 each, delivered.**



## C. DREW & CO. KINGSTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1837

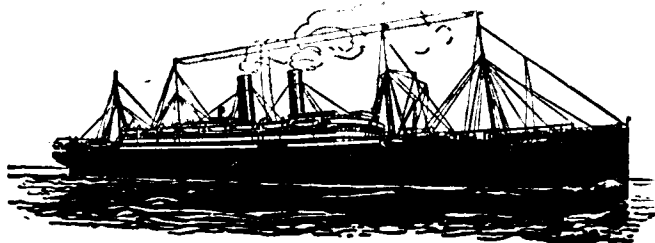


Fig. 132

Fig. 133

# A N N O U N C E M E N T

## THE GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO., Inc. BOSTON, MASS.



Announces that Arrangements are Now Being Made for Monthly

### \$110 ROUND TRIPS TO EUROPE

BOSTON-SOUTHAMPTON

**\$110**

ONE WAY \$65

Connecting for

London, Liverpool, LeHavre

BOSTON-GOTHENBURG

**\$138**

ONE WAY \$75

Connecting for

Christiania, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Danzig,  
Riga, Copenhagen

THE ABOVE PRICES INCLUDE RAILROAD FARES TO POINTS AS FAR NORTH AS STOCKHOLM

The Company plans to carry approximately two thousand passengers monthly. Make your plans now for a trip during the coming season.

**Lives of passengers will be protected by**

**EVER-WARM SAFETY-SUITS**

**which prevent drowning and protect from exposure**

A round trip, with all expenses on ship-board included, at no more expense than a vacation right here at home! To meet the ever increasing demand in this country for an inexpensive and at the same time thoroughly comfortable and enjoyable trans-Atlantic voyage, is the prime object of the Great Northern Steamship Company. Organized by progressive business men who realize the exceptional opportunity offered now for inexpensive travel in Europe, the Company will cater to the thousands of

intelligent persons who wish to visit the battlefields of France, the Shakespeare country, Scandinavia, the Land of the Mid-night Sun, etc. A chance of a lifetime! So it would seem; but it is more than that. The company is building for a permanent business, setting a new standard of high-class ocean travel on a one-class basis. That this can be done at a fair margin of profit has already been proved and is further outlined in our prospectus. You'll find it extremely interesting.

**WE WILL ALSO SHOW YOU HOW YOU MAY BECOME A PART-OWNER  
IN THE MOST TALKED-OF ENTERPRISE IN YEARS**

Cut out and mail us with your name and address

A. Wikstrom,  
Information Dep't.,  
Edmunds Bldg., Suite 54,  
Boston, Mass.

I am interested in securing full information regarding a trip to:

(Mark with a cross)

	One way	Round trip
England	.....	.....
France	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....
Baltic Provinces	.....	.....
Finland	.....	.....
Russia	.....	.....

Name .....

Street or R.f.d. ....

City or Town .....

State .....

A. Wikstrom,  
Information Dep't.,  
Edmunds Bldg., Suite 54  
Boston, Mass.

I am interested in becoming part-owner in the Great Northern Steamship Company.

Please send me prospectus and full particulars.

Name .....

Street or R.f.d. ....

City or Town .....

State .....